UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/723
S/1995/927
7 November 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/
FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda items 10, 28, 29, 32, 42, 44, 54, 56 and 96 (b)
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION OF AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 16 October 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the final communiqué and reports adopted at the annual coordination meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at New York on 2 October 1995 (see annexes*), and to request that they be circulated as a document of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 10, 28, 29, 32, 42, 44, 54, 56 and 96 (b), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed SNOUSSI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The attached annexes are being issued as received in the languages of submission only.

ANNEX I

OIC/NY-95/ACM/FC-FINAL

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE OIC ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HELD AT THE UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK ON 8 JUMADA-I, 1416H (2 OCTOBER 1995)

The OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs was held on 8 Jumada-I, 1416H corresponding to 2 October 1995 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Snoussi, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations representing the Chairman of the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. The Meeting noted with appreciation the Reports of the Secretary General on the items of the Agenda and approved the recommendations contained therein. The Agenda of the Meeting is given as annex.

3. The Meeting granted observer status in the OIC to the Republics of Uzbekistan and Guyana.

4. The Meeting endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Six-Member Committee on Palestine.

CAUSE OF PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

5. The Meeting reaffirmed the OIC support to the peace process in the Middle East. It welcomed the signature in Washington on 28 September, 1995, of the Agreement on the extension of the Autonomy and called for the respect of the timeframe for the implementation of the agreements.

6. The Meeting called for the continuation of support to the PLO and its National Authority in the ongoing negotiations in order to affirm the transfer of all powers and responsibilities, in all fields in the occupied Palestinian territories, to the Palestinian National Authority to establish its authority over all the Occupied Palestinian Territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It also reaffirmed support for the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination, to establish their independent state on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its

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capital; as well as support for the international programme for economic, social and cultural development in the occupied territories.

7. The Meeting called for supporting the efforts aimed at implementing UN resolutions, particularly Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425 which stipulate Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan, and the occupied Lebanese territories.

8. The Meeting reaffirmed its support to the Middle East peace process aimed at finding a just and comprehensive solution to the issue of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict based on resolutions of the international legality, in particular the formula of land for peace.

9. The Meeting also reaffirmed the necessity of the restoration of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine. It also reaffirmed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, and that whatever applies to other occupied territories shall also be applicable to it in accordance with the resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly.

10. The Meeting called on the international community, particularly the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference, to persuade Israel not to carry out any geographic or demographic change in Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the interim phase which may jeopardize the outcome of negotiations on the final status of the city. Israel must also be forced to stop Jewish settlement in the Occupied Palestine and Arab Territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Occupied Syrian Golan, as this is illegal according to the international resolutions, including the UN Security Council Resolution No.465, and the necessity of providing international guarantees to ensure it, and to request the Security Council to constitute an international committee for supervision and control so as to prevent settlement in the Occupied Arab Palestinian Territories.

11. The Meeting emphasized the need to exert efforts at all international fora in order to compel Israel to release the detainees and bring back the deportees and halt mass punishments, and to oblige it to desist from any action that may endanger life and environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

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12. The Meeting requested the international community and the Security Council to persuade Israel to comply with the UN resolutions in particular the Security Council Resolution No.487 of 1981, join the Nuclear Arms Non-Proliferation Treaty, implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which call for subjecting all Israeli nuclear facilities to the IAEA System of comprehensive guarantees. Israel must also declare its renunciation of nuclear armament, submit a complete inventory of its nuclear arms and material to the Security Council and the IAEA These may be deemed necessary steps for establishing an area free of weapons of mass-destruction, namely nuclear arms in the Middle East, which is an essential requirement for establishing a comprehensive and just peace in the region.

13. The Meeting reaffirmed the necessity of continuing the UNRWA mission for the Palestinian people wherever it may be and submit a request from the Member States to the UN Secretary General so that the Reconciliation Committee, in cooperation with UNRWA and the States concerned, may prepare a comprehensive census of Palestinian refugees and their properties as well as formulate a comprehensive conception for solving their problem in accordance with the UN resolution 194.

SITUATION IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

14. The Meeting endorsed the recommendations contained in the Communique of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina and reaffirmed the principled position taken by the OIC Member States on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina as reflected in the Special Declaration on Bosnia-Herzegovina adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca in December 1994 as well as in all previous Resolutions and Declarations of the Contact Group, in particular, their position stated in the Press Communique of the OIC Contact Group Meeting in Geneva on 21 July, 1995 and in the Declaration of the Special Meeting on Bosnia-Herzegovina of the OIC Contact Group and Troop Contributing Countries to UNPROFOR adopted in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 14 September, 1995.

15. The Meeting reiterated the firm commitment of the Member States to support the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders.

16. The Meeting further reiterated the recent decision to establish an "Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina", in accordance with the Plan of Action adopted in Kuala Lumpur, to mobilize and coordinate humanitarian, economic, legal and defense assistance in line with their obligations and commitments under the UN Charter.

17. The Meeting expressed support for the negotiating process and emphasized the need to complete the process consistent with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, democratic principles, the highest standards of human rights, the right and opportunity for refugees and displaced persons to return and full respect for international law including the decisions of the War Crimes Tribunal. It reiterated support for the 12 Points Programme for Peace enunciated by His Excellency Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It underlined the necessity of preserving the principles contained in the Declaration of the OIC Contact Group and Troop Contributing Countries to UNPROFOR of 14 September, 1995, in Kuala Lumpur, which should constitute an integral part of any peace settlement.

18. The Meeting emphasized the necessity for an active and meaningful participation of OIC Member States in any initiative for implementing the peace agreement when it is concluded. It also stressed the need for continued meetings of the two Contact Groups on a frequent and regular basis. In this regard, it welcomed the substantive discussions between the two Contact Groups held in New York on 28 September, 1995. The Meeting noted with satisfaction the willingness of the International Contact Group to continue to hold consultations on a regular basis at different levels with the OIC Contact Group. It also welcomed the next meeting of the two Contact Groups planned to be held in Rabat on 12 October, 1995. In this context, it called for increasing the frequency of meetings at the Ministerial level of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina.

19. The Meeting also confirmed the strong commitment of the Member States to contribute troops to multinational forces including effective participation in its command structure for the implementation of any peace settlement in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It stressed the need for maintaining U.N. role in any peace enforcement mechanism.

20. The Meeting reaffirmed its position on the "de-jure" inapplicability of the arms embargo against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that deprives the victim of aggression of its inherent right to individual and collective self-defense provided for by Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, as stated in the Declaration of the Special Meeting on Bosnia and Herzegovina of the OIC Contact Group and Troop Contributing Countries to UNPROFOR held on 14 September, 1995 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

21. The Meeting endorsed the recommendations contained in the Report of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and reaffirmed the Special Declaration as well as the Resolution on Jammu and Kashmir which were adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference in December, 1994 at Casablanca.

22. The Meeting was addressed by Mirwaiz Omar Farooq, Chairman, All Parties Hurriyet Conference, on behalf of the true representatives of the Kashmiri people from both sides of the Line of Control (LOC) who were invited to attend the meeting in pursuance of para 13 of Resolution No.8/7-P(IS) adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference and also presented a Memorandum on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute which was endorsed by the Meeting.

23. The Meeting expressed its support for promoting the right to self-determination of the Kashmiri people in accordance with the UN resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights.

24. The Meeting expressed concern at the deteriorating situation in Jammu and Kashmir as a result of large scale induction of Indian troops and the increasing threat to peace and security in South Asia.

25. The Meeting condemned the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people, especially their right to self-determination and called for an immediate end to the repression against the Kashmiri people. It also urged the Member States to persuade India to cease forthwith the gross and systematic human rights violations of the Kashmiri people.

26. The Meeting reaffirmed the commitment of the OIC to promote a peaceful political settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute on the basis of the United Nations Resolutions. It supported the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to initiate meaningful dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

27. The Meeting regretted the decision of the Government of India to refuse the visit of the OIC Fact-finding Mission to Jammu and Kashmir and called on the Indian authorities to respect the will of the international community and to allow the OIC Fact-finding Mission as well as international human rights organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

28. The Meeting recalled the statement issued by the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir on 15 May, 1995 and condemned the desecration and destruction by the Indian security forces of the historic Islamic complex and Mosque at Charar-i-Sharif.

29. The Meeting noted the strong condemnation by Pakistan and the true representatives of the Kashmiri people, including the leadership of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference, of the deplorable act of hostage taking by "Al-Faran". It called for the immediate and safe release of all the hostages.

30. The Meeting recommended that the Chairman of the Coordination Meeting address a communication to the UN Secretary General with the request that the Memorandum be circulated as an official document of the United Nations.

31. The Meeting recommended that Member States continue to coordinate their positions and take joint action during the current Session of the UN General Assembly to promote respect for the fundamental rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

32. The Meeting also recommended that OIC Member States intensify their contacts with other countries to promote the just cause of the Kashmiri people at the United Nations and other international bodies.

SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

33. The Meeting approved the recommendations contained in the Report of the OIC Adhoc Committee on Afghanistan and reiterated OIC commitment to promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan.

34. The Meeting expressed deep concern over the deteriorating situation in Afghanistan resulting from the escalation of hostilities and the continuation of fratricidal conflict which have caused immense loss of lives, widespread destruction as well as large scale displacement of population within Afghanistan.

35. The Meeting emphasized the urgent need for the launching of a credible intra-Afghan process for promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement among all Afghan parties and segments of Afghan society for establishing durable peace in the country.

36. The Meeting also affirmed the imperative need for promoting a new political consensus among all Afghan parties. It also emphasized the need for the immediate establishment of an enlarged mechanism involving all the parties and various segments of the Afghan society to deal with all issues relating to the Afghan crisis including that of transfer of power.

37. The Meeting emphasized the need for the continued cooperation and coordination of efforts between the OIC and the UN in promoting durable peace and stability in Afghanistan.

SITUATION IN SOMALIA

38. The Meeting reaffirmed its commitment to the promotion of peace and national reconciliation in Somalia. It urged all Somali political factions and movements to cease armed hostilities and abide by the Addis Ababa Peace Accords, by respecting and observing the cease-fire and removing all impediments to restoring peace and tranquility in Somalia.

CONFLICT BETWEEN AZERBAIJAN AND ARMENIA

39. The Meeting strongly condemned the Armenian aggression against the Azerbaijan Republic and demanded the immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories. It called upon Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic.

40. It reaffirmed the principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force and called for a just and peaceful settlement on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers. It requested the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to the refugees and displaced persons on the territory of Azerbaijan and called for creation of conditions conducive for their return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.

PROBLEM OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

41. The Meeting noted with satisfaction the substantial progress achieved in the on-going negotiations on the problem of the Muslims in Southern Philippines under the auspices of the OIC. In this regard, it expressed its appreciation for the constructive efforts of the Government of Indonesia.

SITUATION IN TAJIKISTAN

42. The Meeting supported the ongoing efforts of the United Nations for restoring peace in Tajikistan. It urged the Secretary General and the concerned Member States to continue their constructive role in the peace process.

CONSEQUENCES OF IRAQI AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT

43. The Meeting recalled all previous OIC declarations and resolutions regarding the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait. It deplored that the Iraqi government has not fully complied with UN resolutions and expressed its distress for the ordeal endured by the people of Iraq due to the non-compliance by the Iraqi regime with the decisions of international legitimacy. It expressed its concern over the continued detention of Kuwaiti citizens and other detainees in Iraq and called upon the Iraqi authorities for their immediate release. It affirmed the necessity of full compliance by Iraq with all UN Security Council resolutions, including those relating to the demarcation of the Iraq-Kuwait borders, so as to enable the final restoration of peace in the Gulf region and to put an end to the sufferings of the Iraqi people. It also reiterated its commitment to the safeguarding of the unity and territorial integrity of all States of the region.

CRISIS BETWEEN LIBYA AND THE UNITED STATES AND UNITED KINGDOM

44. The Meeting also renewed its call on the Security Council to reconsider its resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992) and 883 (1993), and lift the sanctions imposed on the Jamahiriya. It called on the parties concerned to respond to the initiatives calling for dialogue and negotiations with a view to reaching a peaceful settlement of the crisis, in accordance with Article 23 of Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations.

SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF SAHEL

45. The Meeting renewed its total solidarity and support to the people of Sahel and invited the Secretary General to intensify his efforts in coordination with the Chairman of the Committee for Islamic Solidarity with a view to implementing the OIC/IDB/CILSS Sahel Programme.

QUESTION OF TURKISH MUSLIM COMMUNITY OF CYPRUS

46. The Meeting expressed its full solidarity and support for the just cause of the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus and reaffirmed all OIC previous resolutions and declarations on Cyprus. It called for a just political settlement; respecting the legitimate aspirations of the Turkish Cypriot People and emphasized, in this regard, the key importance of respect for the principle of equal political status in the attainment of a freely negotiated and mutually acceptable solution.

CANDIDATURES FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL

47. The Meeting took note of the candidatures of Albania, Benin, Guinea-Bissau and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the non- permanent membership of the UN Security Council for the period 1996-1997 and urged the Member States to coordinate their efforts with a view to extending support to these candidatures.

COORDINATION BETWEEN MEMBER STATES

48. The Meeting welcomed the efforts undertaken by the OIC Member States in New York and Geneva and decided that the OIC Member States closely concert their efforts on regular basis on all issues of interest to them, in particular, during the Fiftieth Session of the UN General Assembly, with a view to seeking the adoption of appropriate resolutions on political, security, humanitarian and development issues.

ANNEX

OIC/NY-95/DA.1

DRAFT AGENDA
OF THE OIC ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE
MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
UNITED NATIONS - NEW YORK
8 JUMADUL AWAL 1416H
2 OCTOBER 1995

1. Opening Session,
   - Recitation from the Holy Quran.
2. Statement by His Excellency Dr. Abdul Latif Filali, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco and Chairman of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
3. Statement by His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.
4. Adoption of the Agenda.
5. Request of Observer Status by:
   - the Republic of Uzbekistan.
   - the Republic of Guyana.
6. Question of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Middle East.
7. Situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
8. Jammu and Kashmir Dispute.
9. Situation in Afghanistan.
10. Situation in Somalia
11. Conflict Between Armenia and Azerbaijan.
12. Consequences of Iraqi aggression against Kuwait and non-compliance by Iraq with the Security Council's Resolutions.
13. Crisis between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the one hand, and the United States of America and the United Kingdom, on the other.
14. Any Other Business.

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ANNEX II

OIC/NY-95/PAL/D.1

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL
ON
AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND PALESTINE
SUBMITTED TO THE
ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING
OF THE
MEETING OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
AT THE U.N. HEADQUARTERS - NEW YORK
8 JUMADA AL AWAL 1416H
(2 OCTOBER 1995)

1. Two years after the signing of the historic transitional self-rule agreement in the occupied Palestinian territories between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, the peace process in the Middle East and particularly the negotiations on the Israelo-Palestinian track have made good strides ahead involving the establishment of a national Palestinian authority on the soil of Palestine in the Gaza Strip and Jericho, and the initiation of the transfer of power in the occupied Palestinian territories to the national Palestinian authority. The Palestinian people have managed over this period to achieve several constructive steps on the way to the construction of their independent State. They have likewise set in motion the process of development and reconstruction of their infrastructure and national institutions. Similarly, the Palestinian national authority has started exercising its duties in the Palestinian self-rule areas.

2. The Palestinian and Israeli sides have made important steps to implement the second phase of the Declaration of principles and the extension of the autonomy to include Palestinian territories and cities in the West Bank. This phase has been marked by the recent signature of the agreements between the two parties on the extension of internal autonomy. The Secretary General lauds this agreement which contitutes another positive step towards the road to global peace.

3. The path of the peace process remains long and requires tremendous efforts to solve all other fundamental issues.

4. The Israeli occupation authorities continue to implement its plans to expand its colonies in the city of Al-Quds. Likewise, the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is still being blockaded and sealed off, the Palestinian citizens being denied access to it, with continued desecration of

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the Islamic sanctities there, with the purpose of creating a new fait accompli. Moreover, the Israeli occupation authorities are impeding the functioning of the national Palestinian institutions in the city thus dishonouring the agreement reached between the Palestinian and Israeli parties.

5. It is also imperative to exert efforts in order to release the Palestinian detainees and to discontinue the policy of establishing settlements and expanding ones already in existence in the occupied Palestinian territories and in particular around the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

6. It is unfortunate that there has been no significant progress regarding the other aspects of the peace process since the signing of the peace agreement between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Israel. On the Israeli-Syrian track, and despite the intensive diplomatic moves made with the objective of promoting the negotiations, no tangible progress has thus far been achieved, due to Israel's obstinacy and its refusal to fully withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan. On the Israeli-Lebanese track, Israel continues to refuse to withdraw from the territories it occupies in Lebanon, as called upon by the Security Council Resolution No. 425.

7. Over the period from 13 to 15 December 1994 the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference was held in the City of Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco and Chairman of Al-Quds Committee. The Conference discussed the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine and issued resolutions in which it expressed its solidarity with the PLO in its just struggle for the removal of the Israeli occupation forces and the construction of the Palestinian national institutions. It called upon the Member States to support the PLO in its negotiations for the transfer of all authorities and responsibilities to the Palestinian national authority. The Conference also stressed that a comprehensive and just peace cannot be achieved without full unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967 including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan and the occupied Lebanese territories. The Conference expressed its support for the peace process and welcomed the agreements reached within its framework. It noted that the success of the peace process hinges on its resting on the international legitimate resolutions including Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425,

and enabling the Palestinian people to achieve their national and political rights. The Conference reiterated that Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, and the need for it to return to the Palestinian authority as a capital for the State of Palestine. The Conference called for the discontinuation of the establishment of Jewish settlers in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the dismantling of the existing settlements as they are illegal.

8. Over the period, the Secretary General continued to do his utmost in support of the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine. In this connection, he undertook several moves and held a number of meetings at the Islamic and international levels. He also met with H.E. President Yasser Arafat, Head of the Palestinian State and underlined that the issue of Al-Quds and Palestine continues to be the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah and that any just and comprehensive solution to the conflict in the area needs to include the return of the Holy City of Al-Quds to the Arab-Islamic sovereignty, as a capital for the State of Palestine. The Secretary General also called for the extension of assistance in all fields to the Palestinian people under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, so that may remove the sequels of occupation and build up Palestinian national institutions on the Palestinian soil, and for its support in the undergoing negotiations for ensuring the transfer of all authorities and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the Palestinian national authority.

9. Against this background, the Islamic community is called upon to step up its efforts at the level of the United Nations, the Security Council and the other organs and specialized agencies for the benefit of:

(a) Continuing to extend support to the Palestine Liberation Organization and to its national authority and bolstering its stand in the current negotiations for the concretization of the transfer of all authorities and responsibilities in all fields in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the Palestinian national authority, and to effect its authority on all occupied Palestinian territories, to remove the sequels of Israeli occupation, build up the Palestinian national institutions, achieve the inalienable national rights of

the Palestinian people including their right to return, to self-determination and to establish their independent State on their national soil with Al-Quds as its capital, as well as for the promotion of the special international programme for economic, social and cultural development in the occupied territories.

(b) Extending support to the Peace process in the Middle East and the efforts made for the implementation of the UN resolutions and particularly the Security Council resolutions No. 242, 338 and 425 which call for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan and the occupied Lebanese territories, and for the achievement of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

(c) Reiterating that Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, subject to whatever is applicable to the rest of the occupied territories pursuant to the UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, and reaffirming its imperative return to the Palestinian authority as capital of the State of Palestine, if peace and security are to be ensured in the region.

(d) Inviting the international community and particularly the peace-process co-sponsors to compel Israel to desist from effecting any geographic or administrative change in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transition period, such as might affect the outcome of the negotiations concerning the final decision regarding the city, and to force it to discontinue the establishment of Jewish settlements in the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan, such settlements being illegitimate according to international resolutions including Security Council Resolution No. 465, in addition to the need to ensure international guarantees for the above and requesting the Security Council to set up an international monitoring and supervising Committee to prevent settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

(e) Acting at the level of international institutions and fora to force Israel to release the detainees, reintegrate the deportees, renounce mass-sanctions and desist from any actions that may pose a threat to life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

(f) Calling upon the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with the UN resolutions particularly Security Council Resolutions No. 487 of 1981, calling upon it to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and to implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to declare its renouncement of nuclear armament and to submit a full report on its nuclear armament and ammunition stocks to the Security Council and the International Atomic Emergency Agency. These being necessary steps towards the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free from massive destruction weapons foremost of which are nuclear weapons, which is a vital requisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the region.

(g) Requesting the UN Secretary General to see to it that the reconciliation committee should, in collaboration with the Relief Agency and the concerned States prepare a comprehensive count of Palestinian refugees and their property, and come out with a general conception for settling their problems on the basis of UN Resolution No. 194.

(h) Calling for a more active UN participation in ensuring the success of the peace process in the Middle East, and reiterating the need for the maintenance of the full UN responsibility vis-a-vis the Palestinian issue until a just and comprehensive peace is achieved in all its aspects in such a manner as to put an end to the occupation and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their national inalienable rights.

(i) Coordinating the Member States' positions so as to uphold the PLO's principled stand regarding all the resolutions pertaining to the issue of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict tabled for discussions at the Fiftieth Session of the UN General Assembly.

10. The Secretary General submits the present report to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Coordination Meeting for appropriate decision.

ANNEX III

OIC/NY-95/D.1

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL
ON
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
TO THE
OIC ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
UNITED NATIONS - NEW YORK
8 JAMADUL AWAL 1416H
2 OCTOBER 1995

1. The Organisation of the Islamic Conference has paid special attention to the cause of Bosnia-Herzegovina since the independence of this Muslim country and its joining the UN as a full member. This attention was heightened immediately following the launching of the brutal Serbian aggression against the nation of this young Islamic State. It soon became clear that the aim was to annihilate an entire Muslim people, dismember their state and control its culture and potentialities.

2. Beside the initiative taken by the OIC to extend support in all the political, diplomatic, moral and material support to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Organisation continues to forcefully defend the just demands of its people.

3. The OIC sought to crystallize its efforts by constituting an Islamic Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina at the UN. Since its establishment the Group held several meetings at the Ministerial level aimed at coordinating and formulating the response of the Organisation to developments in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Secretary General has also closely followed these developments and directed his full attention to the just cause of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The following paragraphs summarize the efforts exerted recently by the OIC in support of the Bosnian cause.

4. During the past three years several initiatives have been taken and various plans proposed and negotiated - the Vance-Owen Plan, the Owen-Stoltenberg or the Union Plan, the Invincible Package etc. However, the failure of these initiatives, which were sponsored by and enjoyed the support of the European Union, the United Nations and major powers, have exemplified the inadequacies and dichotomies inherent in the methods employed to deal with a case of blatant aggression and genocide.

5. The inability of the instruments of international peace and security to uphold the principles of the UN Charter and law in Bosnia-Herzegovina, a member state of the United Nations raises various questions, which could only erode the confidence of small and weak nations in the international system.

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6. Efforts to construct a political settlement in Bosnia-Herzegovina on the basis of expediency rather than principles remained the central flaw in various approaches, which have been attempted.

7. The OIC, in its forceful espousal of the just cause of the Bosnian people, has consistently reminded the international community of the imperative need for ensuring peace with justice in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

8. The principles for achieving such a just settlement have been enunciated in several OIC resolutions and Declarations. The UN General Assembly by overwhelming support adopted several OIC sponsored resolutions on Bosnia-Herzegovina. These, however, have remained largely un-implemented.

9. The OIC sponsored initiatives to galvanize the Security Council into taking effective action against the Serbs met with only limited success.

10. The diplomatic, political, moral and humanitarian support extended by OIC States to the Bosnian Government and people has undoubtedly been a vital sustaining factor, in the exceptionally difficult circumstances, which Bosnia-Herzegovina has faced in its efforts for survival as a sovereign and independent country.

11. The OIC held two Ministerial level Extraordinary Sessions on Bosnia-Herzegovina in Istanbul and Jeddah, in June and December, 1992, respectively. This issue had also been the subject of consideration by the Annual OIC Ministerial Coordination Meetings held in 1992, 1993 and 1994, at the U.N. New York; the Meeting of the Bureau of the Sixth Islamic Summit enlarged to the Chairmen of the Standing Committees held in Dakar on 11 January, 1993; the Twenty- Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Casablanca in December 1994; and several Ministerial level Meetings of the OIC Contact Group held in Islamabad, Geneva, New York and Rabat.

12. On 22 May 1993 the United States, United Kingdom, France, the Russian Federation and Spain announced in Washington a Joint Action Programme. Centered primarily on establishing some "safe areas" for Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina, this Programme did not adequately address the core issues.

13. A Meeting of the OIC Member States was convened at the U.N. Headquarters in New York on 24 May 1993 to consider this development. Presided by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, this Meeting was also attended by the Secretary General. The Meeting adopted a Declaration expressing the disappointment of Member States on the Joint Action Programme. It stated that the Programme appears to

accept the status quo imposed by the use of force and ethnic cleansing in Bosnia-Herzegovina. It falls severely short of the consensus decisions on Bosnia-Herzegovina adopted by the London Conference and seems to give up hope of implementing the Vance-Owen Peace Plan. Moreover, it would deny the right of self-defence to Bosnia-Herzegovina and defer any effective enforcement action.

14. The Secretary General alongwith the Foreign Minister of Pakistan met with the Permanent Representatives of States, Permanent Members of the Security Council, on 25 May 1993 and apprised them about the concerns of OIC Member States on the Joint Action Programme. The Secretary General also conveyed these concerns to the the UN Secretary General.

15. On 24 June, 1993, the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, adopted by 88 votes in favour, 1 against and 54 abstentions a Special Declaration on Bosnia-Herzegovina, submitted by OIC Member States. The Declaration urged the world community and all international bodies, in particular, the Security Council, to take forceful, decisive and effective measures of peace-making in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. It, inter-alia called upon the Security Council to implement the Vance-Owen Plan under Chapter VII of the Charter of the UN; lift the arms embargo and take effective measures to roll back the invasion. It also stated its opposition to the plans for the partition of Bosnia- Herzegovina into three ethnic zones.

16. On 29 June 1993, the Security Council rejected by six votes in favour, none against and nine abstentions the draft resolution prepared by the Islamic countries and presented jointly with the support of NAM Caucus to the Security Council. This resolution would, inter-alia, have had the Security Council decide to exempt the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina from the arms embargo. It is significant that the United States supported this draft resolution, alongwith Pakistan, Djibouti, Morocco, Venezuela and Cape Verde.

17. An Enlarged Steering Committee Meeting was held on 1 July, 1993, in Geneva chaired by Co-Chairmen Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg. In his briefing, Lord Owen mentioned that the Vance-Owen Plan was no longer viable as it had not received sufficient support for implementation from the international community and with the break of Muslim-Croat alliance, the situation had changed, on the ground.

18. The OIC Representative questioned the role and conduct of the Steering Committee, which had not been convened for over six months, during which important initiatives and decisions had been taken without consulting

its Members. The OIC strongly opposed any derogation from the principles agreed upon by the London Conference and expressed its reservations on conferring a new and different mandate for negotiations. It was emphasized that abandonment of Vance-Owen Plan at this stage was unjustified and consideration of Serb-Croat proposals for partitioning Bosnia-Herzegovina on ethnic grounds, were unacceptable as well as constituted a serious departure from norms of international law and decisions of the London Conference.

19. A special OIC Ministerial Meeting of the Bureau of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers enlarged to members of the Contact Group and OIC Member States contributing troops to the UNPROFOR was held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan on 12-13 July 1993. The purpose of this Meeting was to evaluate the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and in particular to evolve a common position on issues related to the despatch of military contingents from OIC Member States to serve in the UNPROFOR in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Meeting adopted an Islamic Action Plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

20. The Chairman of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the OIC Contact Group in New York and the Secretary General, with the support and cooperation of Member States took strong action to implement the provisions of the Islamic Action Plan.

21. In the framework of the Action Plan the OIC Ministerial Mission comprising the Foreign Ministers of Pakistan, Senegal, Turkey, Tunisia and the Secretary General undertook visits to the capitals of States Permanent Members of the Security Council during the month of August 1993.

22. The Ministerial Mission visited Paris on 3 August, London 4 August, Geneva 5 August, U.N. Headquarters, New York on 12 August, Washington 13 August, Moscow on 19 August and Beijing on 20 August. The Secretary General visited Bonn from 16 to 18 August. The Mission also met the UN Secretary General and the President and members of the Security Council in New York. In Geneva the Mission met President Izetbegovic and the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee.

23. The Mission was well received and all the interlocutors were receptive to the position of the OIC and appreciated its role in promoting peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Mission's efforts were particularly helpful in having the Bosnian position in the Geneva Peace Talks better understood.

24. During the Geneva Talks, tentative agreement was reached on the constitutional principles as set out in the so-called "Union Plan" or Owen-Stoltenberg Plan. Article I of the agreement stated that the Union is composed of 3 constituent Republics and encompasses 3 constituent people: the Muslim, Serbs and Croats, as well as a group of other peoples and that the Union shall be a Member State of the UN. Under the Agreement, each of the Republics would have its own constitution and legislature, but there would also be a central State with Joint-Presidency in a "Union Parliament". The Bosnian Government gave its conditional assent but also stated its reservations on the formulation of Article I concerning continued UN membership of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. An interim Agreement was also reached on the question of Sarajevo, and its administration by UN for the interim period. However, the main difficulty was the question of the map and territorial adjustments.

25. Under the Owen-Stoltenberg Plan the Bosnian Republic would be left with 29.9% (15,307 sq.km.), Republika Srpska with 51.7% (26,468 sq.km.) and Herceg-Bosna with 15.8% (8,089 sq. km.) of the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina respectively. Sarajevo and Mostar cities whose final status was yet to be settled, constituted the extra 2.6% (1,333 sq.km.).

26. Besides the question of percentages of areas allocated to each Republic, which did not correspond to ethnic ratio of population, the suggested maps did not allow for an economically viable Republic of Bosnia with secure access to the Sea. Moreover, several Muslim towns which were ethnically cleansed such as Brcko, Foca, Visegrad, Zvornik, Bratunac, Vlasenica and other areas would remain with the aggressor. The maps also did not take care of Muslim towns in Eastern and Central and Western Bosnia to be effectively linked to the Republic of Bosnia.

27. The Special Bosnian Assembly which considered the Plan on 27-28 August 1993 declared that the war must be stopped as soon as possible by means of a credible cease fire; peace talks must continue, the proposal put forward by the Co-Chairmen is not acceptable in its current form, although it is a sound basis upon which to continue talks. The Assembly also emphasized the importance of continuity of Bosnia's membership of the United Nations, international guarantees for the implementation of the settlement, return of areas having Muslim majority and which were subjected to ethnic cleansing; and access to the sea at the Port of Neum.

28. In an official statement on 30 August 1993, the Secretary General expressed support for the decisions of the Bosnian Parliament and called for appropriate modifications to be made to the Peace Plan so as to meet the legitimate concerns of the Bosnian Muslims. The Secretary General stated that it would be a serious error to persist in legitimizing the defacto situation resulting from genocide and aggression as it would set a dangerous precedent for international peace and security as a whole.

29. The self proclaimed assembly of Serbs accepted the package proposed by the Co-Chairmen by 51 votes in favour, 14 against and 3 abstentions. The self proclaimed assembly of Bosnia-Herzegovina accepted the package on the condition that it would be accepted by the other side.

30. At the resumed talks in Geneva in September the Bosnian Government delegation requested for "a minimum of minimums" by allocating an additional area of some 4% and access to the sea at Neum. Following the denial of these requests by Serbs and Croats the talks collapsed.

31. On 11 September 1993, the Secretary General met President Izetbegovic in Jeddah and conveyed to him the full support of the OIC for his efforts to seek justice for his country and people.

32. The Annual OIC-Coordination Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in New York on 29 September 1993 considered the issue of Bosnia-Herzegovina in depth and reaffirmed all its previous resolutions pertaining to the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and endorsed the recommendations contained in the Report of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina.

33. The Meeting inter-alia regretted that the Geneva process, by abandoning the Vance-Owen Plan in favour of the Serbian-Croatian proposals, has sharply departed from the principles for a just and comprehensive political settlement in Bosnia-Herzegovina enunciated by the London Conference on former Yugoslavia and by the United Nations. The existing Plan, unless modified would, in fact sanction the territorial gains through the use of force and ethnic cleansing. It cautioned the international community against the pursuit of such an approach which amounts to legitimizing the defacto situation in the guise of a peace settlement.

34. On 29 November, 1993, the Secretary General attended a meeting convened by the European Union on Bosnia-Herzegovina in Geneva. The Secretary General met with H.E. Alija Izetbegovic, the President of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Prime Minister Mr. Haris Silajdzic. He also exchanged views with the Foreign

Ministers of Belgium, France, Germany and United Kingdom as well as with the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

35. The President of Senegal in his capacity as Chairman of the OIC Summit addressed letters in December 1993 to the Presidents of China, the United States, France and Russia, as well as to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom requesting them to take the necessary initiatives for convincing the Serbs to adopt a respectful attitude towards international law and the rights of the Muslim population in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

36. The OIC organized a Day of Solidarity with Bosnia-Herzegovina on 27 December, 1993. In a special meeting convened in Jeddah, representatives of the OIC Member States affirmed their active solidarity with the Bosnian people.

37. A Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group was held in Geneva on 17 January, 1994. The Meeting inter alia emphasized that the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina must retain its sovereign exit to the Sava river and the Adriatic sea. The Ministers also reiterated that (a) Sarajevo must remain the undivided capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina, (b) arrangements should be made for the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes, (c) all obstacles to the delivery of humanitarian assistance should be removed and (d) reiterated the willingness of several OIC States to provide peace keeping forces under the aegis of the United Nations. The Ministers also reiterated that the maintenance of the arms embargo against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina was selective and contrary to Article 51 of the UN Charter.

38. The conclusion in March 1994 of the Washington Agreement between Bosnian Government and Croats on federal arrangements as well as confederal arrangements with the Republic of Croatia was a welcome development.

39. In the wake of brutal Serb assault on the UN designated 'safe area' of Gorazde, the Secretary General and the OIC Contact Group took vigorous action at the UN to demand the implementation of Resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993) pertaining to the protection of 'safe areas'.

40. A Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group was held in New York on 27 April, 1994. The Ministerial Meeting, inter alia, deeply regretted the inability of the United Nations to preserve the inviolability of the "safe areas" designated by the Security Council and pointed out that this would erode the confidence of the people in the United Nations. It also declared that Resolution 713 (1991) did not apply to Bosnia-Herzegovina and the maintenance of

the arms embargo against Bosnia-Herzegovina was in serious derogation of Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. It also emphasized the necessity of employing massive airpower for the purposes of deterrence and punitive action and expressed its appreciation for the forthcoming response of NATO to proposals for the effective use of its potential in support of the UN operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina. It also demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Serb forces from Gorazde and expressed support for the proposals for establishing heavy weapon "exclusion zones".

41. While the five Nation Contact Group was making efforts, Member States of the OIC met in Geneva on 5 July, 1994. The Meeting inter alia emphasized the necessity to preserve the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina within its recognized borders.The meeting also called for the withdrawal of Serbian aggressors from all the territories where Bosnian and Croat populations had lived before the Serbian aggression, and the incorporation of these territories into the Federation.

42. The Five Nation Contact Group sponsored plans based on 51-49 percent territorial assignments for Bosnian-Croat Federation, on the one hand and Serbs, on the other respectively, although accepted by the Bosnian Government were rejected by the Serbs.

43. In view of these developments, the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina, together with the Secretary General of the OIC, held an emergency meeting in Geneva on 4 August 1994.

44. The Foreign Ministers, inter alia, recalled that the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, had shown its goodwill by accepting the Plan. They further recalled that the Five-Nation Contact Group had envisaged taking rigorous action against the side which rejected the Plan. They expressed their regret that such action had not materialized, and took note of the further escalation of hostilities by the Serbian side.

45. The Foreign Ministers expressed their full support to the principled position taken by the Bosnian Government. They reaffirmed that the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, and unity, of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina must not be compromised under any circumstances.

46. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their commitment to the achievement of peace in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. In the light of the prevailing circumstances they called on the Security Council to take the following measures:

(a) The strict enforcement of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and imposition of new sanctions including the freezing of financial assets and property in foreign countries, and severing of telecommunications links.

(b) The effective protection of the existing Safe Areas as well as establishment or extension of new Safe Areas/exclusion zones in the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(c) The demilitarization of Sarajevo and its 10 opstinas and the reaffirmation of its status as the undivided and united capital of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(d) The prevention of further and illegal flow of military assistance in manpower, weaponry and equipment from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by stationing international forces along the borders of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina with Serbia and Montenegro. In this context, the Foreign Ministers welcomed the decision of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina to offer mutual recognition to the Government of Serbia.

(e) The mandating of a UN presence in the cities of Banja Luka and Bijeljina in view of renewed ethnic cleansing in those cities.

(f) The immediate confirmation of the inapplicability of the arms embargo imposed by Security Council resolution 713 to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and restoration of its right to individual and collective self-defence. In this context if no Security Council confirmation is forthcoming, the OIC membership, along with other UN members, may come to the conclusion that they can provide the means of self-defence to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina consistent with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

(g) A programme for the free and safe return of refugees and displaced persons.

(h) The expediting of the work of the International Tribunal established pursuant to Security Council resolution 829, in order to enable the prosecution of those guilty of War Crimes.

47. The Foreign Ministers appealed to the International Community to provide assistance and necessary resources to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Republic.

48. The Foreign Ministers considered it useful to establish an action oriented relationship and coordination between the OIC Contact Group and the Five Nation Contact Group to facilitate a just and peaceful solution.

49. The Foreign Ministers also recommended that the OIC Contact Group meet at the Summit level to review the steps taken by the Five-Nation Contact Group and the Security Council and make suitable recommendations in the light of its previous resolutions and decisions.

50. The Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, on 7-9 September 1994, reaffirmed the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and was gravely concerned over the fact that the Serbian side has been consolidating its territorial occupation and defying the Security Council which has been prevented from authorizing the use of force to secure the implementation of its relevant resolutions.

51. It noted with serious concern the grave situation arising from the rejection, by the Serbian side, of the peace plan proposed by the 5 Nation Contact Group and expressed its full support to the principled, courageous and conciliatory position, taken in the spirit of peace, of the Bosnian Government, especially their acceptance of the 5 Nation Peace Plan which imposed the difficult burden of internal border delineation and noted that the lack of firm action on the part of the 5 Nation Contact Group has been interpreted as weakening of the commitment of the 5 Nation Contact Group by the Serbian side and further noted that the immediate Serbian response to this weakening has been the targeting of UN personnel, shutting down of the Sarajevo "Blue Route" and intensifying of ethnic cleansing.

52. It strongly urged that several measures should be taken to strengthen the peace process and to make it credible including the deployment of international monitors/forces along all the borders of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina with Serbia and Montenegro and the mutual recognition of all the States in the region within their internationally recognized borders; the tightening of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) which should be strictly enforced; adequate protection for the people who have taken refuge in the UN designated safe areas; close air support and air strikes should be applied before expanding the current UN Mandate; expanding the Safe Areas to cover all the territories allocated in the Federation of Bosnia-

Herzegovina; the demilitarization of Sarajevo and its 10 opstinas; reaffirming the status of Sarajevo as the undivided and united capital of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina; the reopening of the Blue route and mandating a UN presence in Banja Luka and Bijeljina to deter crimes against civilians.

53. It demanded that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina be provided with all necessary means for self defense to exercise individually or collectively its inherent right recognized by Article 51 of the UN Charter. It expressed its readiness to cooperate with all UN member states who exhibit a willingness on their own initiative to provide the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina with the means for self defense;

54. The Session reiterated the inapplicability of Security Council Resolution 713 to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia and called upon the Security Council to confirm this. If no Security Council confirmation is forthcoming, the OIC membership, along with other UN members, will come to the conclusion that members acting individually or collectively can provide the means of self-defense to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

55. It called upon the Security Council and the Five Nation Contact Group to refrain from entertaining suggestions concerning lifting or easing of existing sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro at this stage.

56. It urged the Governments and financial institutions as well as humanitarian organizations to extend direct or indirect financial and humanitarian assistance to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina aimed at alleviating the humanitarian crisis, rehabilitating the basic economic activities for the survival of population as well as assisting the firms operating abroad.

57. It warned once again the Serb and Montenegren authorities as well as all persons who commit or order the commission of breaches of international humanitarian law in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and will be punished for war crimes in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and requested in this context the International Tribunal established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 829 to expeditiously try and punish those responsible for the perpetration of crimes against humanity in the former Yugoslavia.

58. It appealed to the international community to mobilize resources for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in coordination and cooperation with the Agency for Reconstruction and Development (AICRED) and emphasized the need to aid the efforts of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo in conjunction with Security Council Resolution 900.

59. The Secretary General issued a press statement on 25 September, 1994 strongly regretting the adoption by the Security Council of Resolution 943 (1994) relating to the easing of sanctions imposed on Serbia and Montenegro. The Secretary General emphasized that this resolution would tantamount to rewarding aggression, especially as there has been no substative change in the Serb position, whereas the victims of aggression continue to be deprived of assistance in the exercise of their legitimate right to self-defence.

60. An enlarged Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina was held at the United Nations, New York on 29 September, 1994. The Meeting inter-alia noted with consternation the adoption of Security Council Resolution 943 (1994) and considered it as unjustified, untimely and not conducive to efforts for promoting a just peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council on behalf of the Contact Group, the Chairman, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan conveyed regrets and concern over this decision and urged the Council to reconsider it and take measures to suspend the implementation of resolution 943.

61. The OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at the United Nations, New York, on 3 October 1994 endorsed the recommendations contained in the Report of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina and reaffirmed all previous OIC Declarations and Resolutions on the issue.

62. It expressed its grave concern over the deteriorating situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and strongly condemned the Serb rejection of the Peace Plan, resurgence of Serb sponsored violence, intensification of ethnic cleansing and renewed strangulation of Sarajevo; as well as attacks against UNPROFOR.

63. It noted with consternation the adoption of Security Council Resolution 943 (1994) regarding the easing of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and considered this as unjustified, untimely and not conducive to efforts for promoting a just peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina. It called for the suspension

of the implementation of Resolution 943 and the adoption of adequate and effective steps to interdict the continuing flow of military supplies to the Bosnian Serbs from Serbia and Montenegro.

64. It also deplored the threats by some states of withdrawing their troops from UNPROFOR, if the de facto arms embargo, unjustly and illegally imposed against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina is lifted, and requested the United Nations to consider the deployment of additional troops offered by OIC States to offset any eventual shortfall.

65. It strongly urged the adoption of several measures to strengthen the peace process and to make it credible including adequate and effective deployment of international monitors/forces along all the borders of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina with Serbia and Montenegro; mutual recognition of all the States in the region within their internationally recognized borders; rigorous enforcement of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); adequate protection for people who have taken refuge in the UN designated safe areas; close air support and air strikes; expansion of the UNPROFOR mandate; extension of the Safe Areas to cover all the territories allocated in the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina; demilitarization of Sarajevo and its 10 opstinas; reaffirmation of the status of Sarajevo as the undivided and united capital of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina; reopening of the Blue Routes and mandating of UN presence in Banja Luka and Bijeljina to deter crimes against civilians.

66. It demanded that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina must be enabled to exercise individually or collectively its inherent right to self-defense as recognized by Article 51 of the UN Charter.

67. It reiterated the inapplicability of Security Council Resolution 713 to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia. It renewed its call for the lifting of the de facto arms embargo unjustly imposed against the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. It welcomed the offer made by His Excellency Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in a statement before the General Assembly on September 27, 1994, for an immediate de jure lifting the arms embargo imposed upon the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina by the Security Council. It considered this offer as representing a significant

compromise made by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in its efforts to achieve peaceful settlement in the context of its territorial integrity and sovereignty. In the framework of the offered compromise, the Meeting also welcomed the call of the President of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina for unilateral response by members of the international community, in the event that the compromise proposal is not effectuated by members of the Five Nation Contact Group.

68. It also urged the international community to extend assistance to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina aimed at alleviating the humanitarian crisis and restoring the basic economic activities for the survival of population.

69. The Casablanca Summit Conference held in December, 1994 adopted a Resolution as well as a Special Declaration on Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Summit, interalia, reaffirmed its commitment to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia- Herzegovina and reaffirmed all previous OIC Resolutions and Declarations relating to the Situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

70. It strongly condemned the continuing Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serb non-compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council as well as the Serb rejection of the Five-Nation Peace Plan. It also strongly condemned the Serb attacks on the Bihac Safe area and expressed its concern over the lack of effective measures by UNPROFOR Command to deter attacks against UN designated safe areas in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

71. It reiterated its call on the Five Nation Contact Group for establishing an action oriented relationship with the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina that should give a fair and balanced consideration of the views, concerns and interests of the Governments of the Republic and the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. It called for an urgent Ministerial Meeting between the Five Nation Contact Group and the OIC Contact Group to consider ways and means to deal with the deteriorating situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

72. It called for effective deployment of international monitors/forces on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina with Serbia and Montenegro; recognition by Serbia and Montenegro of the internationally recognized

borders of the Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and other States in the region; suspension of the implementation of Security Council Resolution 943(1994) and vigorous enforcement of the sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro; strengthening of UNPROFOR by including troops pledged by OIC member states; enhancing participation of OIC troop contributors within UNPROFOR Command, as well as political decision making process; expansion of UNPROFOR mandate; effective protection and expansion of Safe Areas to cover all the territories allocated in the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina; establishment of effective UNPROFOR presence in Serb occupied areas; simplifying and streamlining of procedures to enable NATO to provide effective and immediate military support to UNPROFOR and the Bosnian population including air strikes to deter and reverse Serb aggression; demilitarization of Sarajevo; and adoption of appropriate measures to facilitate the return of refugees; and reaffirmation of the status of Sarajevo as the undivided and united capital of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. It requested the OIC Contact Group and troop contributing states to establish a Working Group in New York to evaluate current and future contributions to the UN mandated forces.

73. It demanded that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina must be provided with all necessary means for self-defense to exercise individually or collectively its inherent right recognized by Article 51 of the UN Charter. It expressed its readiness to cooperate with all UN member states who exhibit a willingness on their own initiative to provide the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina with the means for self-defense. It reiterated that Security Council Resolution 713 paragraph 6 does not legally and cannot morally apply to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and indicated its commitment to act accordingly.

74. It welcomed the call of the President of Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina for unilateral response by members of the international community in the event that the compromise proposal is not effected by members of the Five-Nation Contact Group and regarded in the same vein the call made by the General Assembly to the Security Council to give due consideration to exempting the Governments of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina from the embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment.

75. It condemned the tendency on the part of some to appease the Serbian aggressor and reminded the international community, particularly the major powers of the imperative need for establishing peace with justice in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

76. It regretted the direct material and diplomatic support offered to the Serbian aggressors and the recent veto within the Security Council of a resolution designed to cut off fuel supplies to the Serb forces.

77. It decided to request the convening of a Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Bosnia-Herzegovina in case the Security Council continues to be unable to deal effectively with the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

78. It warned once again the Serb and Montenegren authorities as well as all persons who commit or order the commission of breaches of international humanitarian law in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and will be punished for war crimes in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and requested in this context the International Tribunal established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 829 to expeditiously try and punish those responsible for the perpetration of crimes against humanity in the former Yugoslavia.

79. It appealed to the international community to mobilize resources for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in coordination and cooperation with the Agency for Reconstruction and Development (AICRED) and emphasized the need to aid the efforts of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo in conjunction with Security Council Resolution 900.

80. It approved the establishment of a special OIC-IDB Programme of Assistance for Bosnia-Herzegovina, as recommended by the Secretary General and keeping in view the national mechanism that already exist in some Member States for mobilising financial support.

81. It condemned the denial of human, civil and national rights of Albanians in Kosova. It also condemned human rights violations against non-Serbs in the Sanjak and Vojvodina and reaffirmed the national rights of Muslims of the Sanjak.

82. The OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina has sought to interact closely with the international Contact Group. A Joint Expert Meeting of the two Contact Groups was held in Geneva on 19 January 1995.

83. In view of the rapid deterioration of the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the OIC Contact Group met

at the Ministerial level in Rabat on 18 May 1995. The Meeting adopted a Declaration which interalia noted, particularly that the ceasefire is over, the Security Council is silent, the NATO is not willing to act, the International Contact Group is unable to proceed with its own Peace Plan, the UNPROFOR has not been able to protect the safe areas. There exists a threat of pull-out by UNPROFOR and the Serbian attacks are on the rise. The Ministers observed that this situation has continued unprecedented human suffering by the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina in their struggle to maintain its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

84. The Foreign Ministers condemned the continuation of aggression by the Serbs and their genocidal policy of ethnic cleansing in the occupied territories of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, their intransigent refusal to accept the Peace Plan, their persistent violations of exclusion zones and safe areas of Sarajevo, Gorazde, Zepa, Srebrenica, Bihac and Tuzla, their attacks on civilian population and their hindering of humanitarian supply operations.

85. It also condemned the continued breaches of human rights by the Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina as well as in Sandjak, Kosovo and Vojvodina and urged the relevant international organizations to ensure effective monitoring of human rights.

86. The Ministers expressed disappointment over the continuation of the policy of appeasement to the Serb aggressors pursued by some members of the United nations Security Council and deplored all direct and indirect assistance to the Serb aggressors.

87. The Ministers expressed their deep dismay over the lack of commitment by the mediating powers to take immediate and resolute action to prevail upon the Serbs to accept the Peace Plan and to stop systematic violations of Security Council resolutions.

88. They recalled the Declaration by the Seventh Islamic Summit on Bosnia-Herzegovina, reiterated their position that arms embargo decreed by the United Nations Security Council neither legally nor morally applies to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

89. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the progress made by the International War Crimes Tribunal and encouraged the Tribunal to vigorously carry out its mandate and called upon the international community to lend their maximum possible support to the Tribunal.

The Ministers decided to:

a) Call for an urgent special session of the General Assembly and instruct the OIC Contact Group in New York to mobilize support for that purpose with a view to adopting, inter alia, the Five Nation Contact Groups Peace Plan.

b) Instruct the Contact Group in Geneva to continue to meet with the International Contact Group and call for a joint Ministerial meeting.

c) Communicate to the United Nations Secretary General as well as to specific troop contributing governments their serious concern over the inability of UNPROFOR to protect the exclusion zones and safe areas and their readiness to contribute further in troops and equipment to ensure effective action by UNPROFOR, particularly in the event of withdrawal of UNPROFOR units.

d) Mobilize assistance for Bosnia-Herzegovina to ensure its legitimate self-defense.

e) Pursue the implementation in good faith of the accord between Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina as well as the constitution of the Federation of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

f) Insist on mutual and simultaneous recognition of all newly born States of the former Yugoslavia, as a prerequisite to the suspension of sanctions.

g) Assist Bosnia-Herzegovina in revitalizing its economy with the objective of its self-reliability, in accordance with the Casablanca Resolution and Declaration on Bosnia-Herzegovina.

h) Mobilize and enhance humanitarian aid to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

90. The Ministers welcomed all efforts aimed at advancing the peace process and decided to follow up closely the development of this issue.

91. In blatant defiance of Security Council Resolutions the Serbs forcibly seized the UN designated Safe Area of Srebrenica in Eastern Bosnia on 11 July 1995. A week later the Serbs captured another UN safe area of Zepa and threatened to over-run the Gorazde Safe Area as well. Earlier the Serbs had taken UN peace keepers as hostages and defied the UN to retaliate against the Serbs. The Serb aggression on the safe areas and the humiliation suffered by the UN peacekeepers were a direct affront to the United Nations.

92. The Foreign Ministers of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina met in Geneva on 21 July, 1995 to consider the grave situation arising from over-running of the UN Safe Area of Srebrenica by the Serbs. The Meeting adopted a Declaration which, inter alia, condemned the seizure of Srebrenica by the Serbs as well as their attacks on other UN Safe Areas and expressed deep anguish over the failure of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Ministers took note of the statement by the International community on Bosnia held in London on 21 July, 1995 and expressed the hope that the commitments contained therein will be implemented, especially for protection of all safe areas.

93. The Ministers called for the urgent use of force to halt Serbian aggression and to recover all the territories forcibly captured by the Serbs. They underlined the need for restoring Srebrenica as a Safe Area and protecting Gorazde, Bihac, Sarajevo and Tuzle - all UN designated safe Areas.

94. The Ministers emphasized the need for ensuring the immediate acceptance by the Serbs of the International Contact Group Plan and called on the Security Council to uphold it.

95. The Ministers stressed that the OIC countries do not consider themselves de jure obliged to respect the illegal and unjust arms embargo against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina which is a victim of Serbian aggression. They affirmed that they will intensify their efforts to bolster the defense capacity of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They also pointed out that the Members of the United Nations are under obligation to urgently provide means of self-defense to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

96. The Ministers further decided to:

a) contribute towards the strengthening of UNPROFOR or other bilateral or collectively agreed upon military arrangements;

b) play a greater role in UNPROFOR's command and operational structures;

c) establish appropriate mechanisms of better coordination among OIC troop contributors and those who have offered troops to UNPROFOR;

d) convene a consultative meeting of Ministers of Defense, accompanied by Armed Forces Commanders-in-Chief of the OIC Contact Group as well as OIC countries contributing troops for UNPROFOR to adopt appropriate strategies;

e) keep the OIC troop contingents in Bosnia-Herzegovina in case of withdrawal of UNPROFOR in accordance with the arrangements with the Government consistent with the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic;

f) promote an international coalition including OIC Member States to cooperate with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in exercise of its right to individual and collective self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter;

g) call on the international community, including OIC Member States to intensify their efforts to exert greater pressure for the effective border closing between Bosnia-Herzegovina and the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (Serbia-Montenegro);

h) mobilize financial and humanitarian assistance for alleviating the sufferings of the Bosnian refugees and displaced persons;

i) urge the International War Crimes Tribunal to prosecute the suspects so far named by the Tribunal, including Karazdic and Mladic, with a view to securing their indictment;

j) consider the possibility of holding a Summit level meeting of the Members of the Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina and OIC States contributing troops in view of the deteriorating situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

97. The International Meeting held in London on 21 July 1995 condemned the Serb seizure by force of the safe areas of Srebrenica and Zepa and the offensive against Bihac and threats made against Gorazde. The Conference warned the Serbs that any attack on Gorazde will be met with decisive response including the use of air power. It also reaffirmed that steps will be taken to reinforce UNPROFOR's contingents, especially by the deployment of the Franco-British Rapid Reaction Force.

98. The question of the lifting of the arms embargo illegally imposed on the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina was taken up by the US Congress in view of the rapidly deteriorating situation resulting from continuous Serbian attacks on all the UN safe areas. In an unprecedented manner both the Senate and the House of Representatives by an overwhelming two-third majority called for lifting U.S. participation in the arms embargo against Bosnia. However, President Clinton vetoed the resolution but promised to intensify US efforts for resuming the peace process aimed at ending the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

99. An indiscriminate mortar attack by the Serbs on Sarajevo on 28 August 1995 killed 37 civilians and wounded 91. This criminal and inhuman act led for the first time the Western nations to take effective retaliatory measures. A joint NATO/Rappid Reaction Force (RRF) military operation was launched to halt and prevent rebel Serb attacks on Sarajevo and other safe areas by inviting NATO to carry out air strikes and other military action on Serb military position.

100. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina and OIC Troop Contributing countries to UNPROFOR held a Meeting in Kuala Lumpur on 14 September, 1995 in pursuance of the decision of 21 July 1995 of the OIC Contact Group in Geneva to better coordinate strategies to assist Bosnia- Herzegovina. For this purpose, the Ministers agreed to establish an "Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia-Herzegovina" to mobilize humanitarian, economic and defence assistance in line with their obligations under the UN Charter. The mechanisms for setting the Group are being worked out.

101. The Meeting issued a declaration urging the UN to end human rights violations committed by the rebel Serbs, calling for restoration of Srebrenica and Zepa as safe areas and ending the siege of Sarajevo. The Meeting also reiterated the firm commitment of OIC countries to support the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders and condemned any attempt to undermine its territorial integrity. The Ministers expressed concern at the reduction of UNPROFOR forces in the safe areas and stressed the need for strengthening the participation of OIC Troop Contributing countries in UNPROFOR and reaffirmed their previous commitment to provide additional troops and equipment to UNPROFOR. The Ministers also reaffirmed that they were prepared to promote an international coalition including OIC Member Countries to cooperate with the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina in the exercise of its right to individual and collective self-defence under Article 51 of the UN Charter.

102. The Ministers welcomed the Joint Meeting of the OIC Contact Group and the Five Nation Contact Group at Paris on 7 September, 1995 and underlined that joint meetings provide timely occasions for the two Contact Groups to hold consultations for the realization of a just and durable peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

103. The Ministers also expressed their support for the 12-Point Programme for Peace in Bosnia presented on 18 August, 1995 by the President of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They also welcomed the agreed basic principles concluded in Geneva on 8 September, 1995 by the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and Serbia-Montenegro and highlighted the elements which should constitute an integral part of any peace settlement; notably the preservation of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders, complete return of all populated areas seized by rebel Serbs through use of force and ethnic cleansing, maintenance of Sarajevo as an undivided and single city under the control of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the relationship of the entities to be established in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzęgovina should be consistent with the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the status and rights to rebel Serbs in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina should be at par with those of the non-Serb population in Kosovo, Sanjak and Vojvodina, the participation of the OIC Contact Group with the ongoing peace negotiations was essential to facilitate a just peace settlement and that the OIC countries should be invited to participate in any international arrangement to guarantee the peace agreement.

104. The path to peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina will be complex and difficult as the Serbs have remained intransigent and rejected previous peace proposals, especially the peace plan of the Five Nations Contact Group in July 1994 which was accepted by the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina despite the difficult burden of internal border delineation. The international community must uphold the principles of justice, morality and international legality in seeking a peace settlement in Bosnia-Herzegovina. It is equally important that any peace agreement must be based on the principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by the use of force and that aggression should not be rewarded.

105. The Secretary General submits this report to the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs for consideration and appropriate decisions.

ANNEX IV

OIC/NY-95/D.2

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL
ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE
TO THE
ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING
OF THE
MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
UNITED NATIONS - NEW YORK
8 JAMADUL AWAL 1416H
2 OCTOBER 1995

The right of the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to self-determination was recognized by the United Nations, as early as 1948.

2. Several Security Council resolutions on the subject explicitly state that the final disposition of this State should "be made in accordance with the will of people expressed through the democratic method of impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations".

3. After accepting this decision, India reneged on its commitments under the relevant UN resolutions and claimed Kashmir as its "integral part". It has sought to perpetuate its occupation of Kashmir through the use of force and brutal suppression of the Kashmiri people.

4. The struggle of the Kashmiri people for the exercise of their inalienable right of self-determination gained a new momentum in 1990. India responded by launching a massive military assault aimed at annililating this Muslim people and obliterate its Islamic identity in one of the most brutal crimes witnessed by the region for a long time.

5. Over 600,000 Indian troops are now prosecuting an intensive campaign of repression, aimed at liquidating the Kashmiri resistance and to force the civilian population into submission.

6. Lately, airpower has also, reportedly, been commissioned in support of the ground assaults against the Kashimiris. The frequency of Indian attacks, across the Line of Control, into Azad Kashmir has also increased. These violations of the Line of Control are monitored by the United Nations Military Observers (UNMOGIP).

7. The deteriorating situation in the Indian occupied Kashmir poses a serious threat to peace and security in South Asia.

8. As the core issue, bedevilling relations between India and Pakistan, the Kashmir dispute has fueled tensions and has heightened the security concerns in the region. It has also impeded efforts for conventional disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia.

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9. It is evident that reckless pursuit of a "military solution" to the Kashmir issue is counter productive. It has led to total disaffection of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

10. Moreover, such a policy, ipso facto, precludes the possibility of initiating a genuine and serious political process for a peaceful solution of the Kashmir dispute.

11. India has sought to blame Pakistan for the increasing militancy in Kashmir. Yet, it has not responded favourably to Pakistan's offer of deployment of international observers to monitor the Line of Control. On the contrary it has even sought to restrict the presence of UNMOGIP in Kashmir.

12. According to statistics compiled by various human rights groups, during the period 1 January 1990 to 20 July 1994, 40,200 Kashmiris were killed, 362 school children burnt alive, 35,201 disabled for life, 92,491 missing, 41,690 evicted from homes, 88 hospitals destroyed, 9,633 houses and 6,782 shops arsoned. Thousands of Kashmiris are now suffering in Indian prisons and detension centres.

13. The Indian security forces have resorted to indiscriminate use of force and massacred civilians in cold blood. On 6 January 1993, 45 Kashmiri civilians were killed by the Border Security forces (BSF) in Sopore. On 10 April 1993, 10 Kashmiris were killed by the BSF in Lal Chowk Srinagar, on 19 April 1993 BSF opened fire on a student procession in Sopore killing 6 children. On 22 October 1993, 30 Kashmiris were killed as BSF opened fire on a peaceful protest in Bijbehara. On 27 November 1993, 15 Kashmiris were killed during siege and search operations by the Indian army in Sopore. On 27 January 1994, 18 killed by indiscriminate firing by the Indian army in Kupwara. On 18-19 March 1994, 13 civilian were killed by the Indian army in Anantnag. On 22 August 1994, 22 Kashmiris were killed in Srinigar.

14. Well documented reports by Asia Watch, Amnesty International and even by Indian Human Rights Groups confirm the gross and systematic violations of human rights in Kashmir.

15. Report titled "A Pattern of Impunity" published by Asia Watch states that in Kashmir "Indian government forces have systematically violated international human rights and humanitarian law. Among the worst of these violations have been the summary executions of hundreds of detainees in the custody of the security forces. Such killings are carried out as a matter of policy".

16. It further states that the "Indian army soldiers and federal para military troops of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and the Border Security force (BSF) have engaged in frequent reprisal attacks against civilians, opening fire in crowded markets and residential areas, and burning down entire neighbourhoods. During search operations, the security forces have routinely assaulted civilians. The security forces have also used lethal force against peaceful demonstrators, shooting unarmed civilians. Security legislation has increased the likelihood of such abuses by authorizing the security forces to shoot to kill and to destroy civilian property".

17. The Report states that "most detainees taken into custody by the security forces in Kashmir are tortured. Methods of torture include severe beatings, electric shock suspension by the feet or hands, burning, sexual molestation and psychological deprivation and humiliation. One common form of torture involves crushing the leg muscles with a heavy wooden roller. This practice results in the release of toxins from the damaged muscles that may cause acute renal failure".

18. It further states that "Reports of rape by security personnel have become more frequent. Rape most often occurs during crack downs, cordon-and-search operations during which men are held for identifications in parks or school yards while security forces search their homes. The security forces have also repeatedly raided hospitals and other medical facilities, even pediatric and obstetric hospitals".

19. The Kashmiri youth are particularly targeted by the security forces. Amnesty International in its Report titled "An Unnatural Fate" issued on 15 December 1993 states that "in Jammu and Kashmir security forces routinely detain young men whom they suspect of supporting armed secessionists. Relatives of such people are also detained. Kashmiris, who may not have been in favour of secession in the past, have become so alienated that their sympathies for secessionist groups have increased. This in turn, makes virtually the whole population suspect in the eyes of the security forces. Police Officer Kumar told Reuters on 19 April 1993: "Anyone who utters the word independence can be arrested. That means everyone".

20. Since 1990, all OIC Summit and Ministerial Meetings have adopted resolutions on the Kashmir issue.

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21. In its various resolutions, the OIC has condemned the massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and called upon India to cease its repression, respect the human rights of the Kashmiri people including their right to self-determination and seek a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

22. In pursuance of the resolutions of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, the Chairman of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers undertook the necessary contacts with the Government of India to extend to it the offer of "Good Offices Mission" as stipulated by the Sixth Islamic Summit. The Government of India, which regards Jammu and Kashmir as its integral part, refused this offer.

23. In January 1993, the General Secretariat requested the concurrence of the Government of India for the visit of an OIC Fact Finding Mission to Jammu and Kashmir. This request was also rejected by the Government of India.

24. In view of the above, the Secretary General directed the OIC Fact Finding Mission to proceed to Azad Kashmir so as to assess the situation on the basis of evidence gathered from displaced Kashmiris and victims of Indian repression, who have managed to cross the Line of Control.

25. The Report of the OIC Fact Finding Mission on the situation in Kashmir undertaken by the Assistant Secretary General, Ambassador Ibrahim Bakr, was presented by the Secretary General to the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. It revealed a gruesome picture of systematic brutalization of innocent people through the use of indiscriminate force by the Indian Security forces.

26. The Fact Finding Mission observed that the situation in Indian occupied Kashmir warranted the application and full observance of the principles of international humanitarian law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949, especially the provisions of Section III of the said Convention pertaining to occupied territories.

27. The Fact Finding Mission recommended that the OIC Member States should exert efforts at all levels with a view to persuading India to end its repression in Kashmir.

Member States were urged to review their economic and trade relations, scientific, cultural, manpower and other exchanges with India and make these conditional on the reversal of its repressive policy and practices in Kashmir.

28. The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 25 to 29 April, 1993, inter-alia endorsed the recommendations contained in the Report of the Secretary General and condemned the massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and called for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination. It called upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

29. It called upon Member States to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the massive human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

30. It requested the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good offices made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and to allow the OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

31. It regretted the negative attitude of the Government of India to Pakistan's proposal for a bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. It supported the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to initiate a bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and called upon the Government of India to respond positively to these efforts.

32. It called for a peaceful settlement of Kashmir issue and affirmed that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan. It expressed its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region. It also called upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

33. It requested the Secretary General to establish contact with the Governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute. It also requested the Secretary General to send a three member fact finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

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34. The Conference also recommended that Member States coordinate their positions at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

35. The OIC Special Ministerial Meeting of the Bureau of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Islamabad on 13 July, 1993, inter-alia strongly condemned the continuing massive and systematic violations of the human rights of the Kashmiri people and expressed its serious alarm over the deployment of thousands of additional Indian troops to quell the popular Kashmiri uprising for self-determination. It urged the international community to persuade India to cease forthwith its policy of repression against the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination. It also appealed to the Member States to provide humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people. It also reaffirmed the provisions of Resolution 9/21-P on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute adopted by the 21st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and called for a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant U.N. Resolutions.

36. In pursuance of Resolution 9/21-P adopted by the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Secretary General, on 8 September, 1993, requested, once again, the Government of India to receive an OIC Fact Finding Mission and to permit it to visit Jammu and Kashmir. In an official response the Government of India again turned down the OIC request.

37. On 29 September, 1993, the OIC Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held at the United Nations in New York reaffirmed the contents of Resolution No. 9/21-P, adopted by the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute and strongly condemned the ongoing massive and systematic violations of the human rights of the Kashmiri people. It expressed serious concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force against the innocent Kashmiris and gross violations of their human rights, which include killing, torture and rape by the Indian Security Forces to quell the popular Kashmiri uprising for self-determination. It appealed to the international community to persuade India to cease its repression and massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination as mandated by the relevant Security Council resolutions. It called for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with UN resolutions.

38. The Secretary General strongly condemned the siege by the Indian security forces of the Hazrat Bal Shrine and urged the Government of India to respect the sanctity of the religious site and lift the siege.

39. On 8 February, 1994, the Secretary General during his visit to Pakistan reiterated OIC's serious concern over the alarming dimensions of Indian repression against the Kashmiri people. In his meetings with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, and the President and Prime Minister of Azad Kashmir, he reaffirmed the OIC's full support for the Kashmiri people and its commitment to a negotiated settlement of the Kashmir problem, on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions which guarantee the Kashmiri people's right to self-determination.

40. The Secretary General in his statement to the Fiftieth Session of the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva on 17 February, 1994 called for an end to the continuing repression in Kashmir and urged India to respect the human rights of the Kashmiri people including their right to self-determination. He also pointed out that India had regrettably refused to grant permission to the OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Kashmir.

41. On 12 April, 1994, the Secretary General received in Jeddah, an Indian delegation led by Mr. Salman Haider, Permanent Secretary at the Indian Foreign Ministry. The Secretary General conveyed to the Indian delegation, OIC's serious concern over the situation in Jammu and Kashmir and urged the Indian Government to agree to permit an OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Kashmir.

42. In July 1994, the Secretary General during his visit to Pakistan met the Prime Minister of Azad Kashmir and held an indepth exchange of views on the situation in Kashmir.

43. The Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 7 to 9 September, 1994, expressed its concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiris. It also regretted that the Government of India has not responded favourably so far to the offer of the Good Offices Mission made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and renewed by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and that the OIC Fact Finding Mission was not allowed to visit Indian held Jammu and Kashmir.

44. It noted the report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute (Document No. EX-ICFM/7-94/ PIL/D.3) and endorsed the recommendations contained therein. It called for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

45. It condemned the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and called for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination. It called upon Member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the massive human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. It also called upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

46. It supported the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to initiate a meaningful bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and called upon the Government of India to respond positively to these efforts. It affirmed that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

47. It expressed its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region and called upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

48. It appealed to the Member States, OIC and Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

49. It requested the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

50. It requested the Secretary General to establish contact with the governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

51. It endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary General that the true representatives of the Kashmiri people should be enabled to have their views expressed in the OIC and other international fora and requested the Secretary General to take necessary steps in this regard.

52. It also requested the Secretary General to send a three member OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir as decided by the Twentieth and Twenty-first Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, and to submit a report to him. It requested the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

53. It recommended that member states continue to coordinate their positions and to take joint action at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant international fora to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

54. It decided to establish an OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir at the United Nations in New York, to coordinate the efforts of Member States for promoting the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people in accordance with the UN Resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights and requested the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the expeditious setting up of the OIC Contact Group on Kashmir, in consultation with the Chairman of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

55. The OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs affirmed the contents of Resolution 3/7-EX on Jammu and Kashmir Dispute adopted by the Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

56. It condemned the continuing massive violations of human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir and called upon the Government of India to respect their human rights including the right of self-determination. It urged the international community to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith its repression in Kashmir and to enable the people of Jammu and Kashmir to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions.

57. It called for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions; supported the efforts of the Government of Pakistan for initiating a meaningful bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute; and called upon the Government of India to respond positively to these efforts. It affirmed that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core issue and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

58. It expressed its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in South Asia and called upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

59. It appealed to the international community, particularly the United Nations and the ICRC to provide humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

60. It called for the adoption of appropriate resolutions for safeguarding and promoting the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir by the UN General

Assembly and the Human Rights Commission and, in this regard, it recommended that member states continue to coordinate their positions and to take joint action.

61. It also welcomed the establishment of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir at the United Nations, consisting of Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the OIC Secretary General to coordinate the efforts of Member States for promoting the right of self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the UN Resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights.

62. The Seventh Islamic Summit adopted Resolution No. 8/7-P(IS) as well as a Special Declaration on Jammu and Kashmir.

63. It called for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement and condemned the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and calls for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination. It called upon Member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the massive human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. It called upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

64. It supported the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to initiate a meaningful bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and calls upon the Government of India to respond positively to these efforts and affirmed that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

65. It expressed its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region and called upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

66. The Conference requested the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

67. It requested the Secretary General to establish contact with the Governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute. It also requested the Secretary General to take necessary steps for enabling the true representatives of the Kashmiri people to have their views expressed in OIC and other international fora. It requested him to send a three member OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir and requested the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

68. The Conference recommended that member states continue to coordinate their positions and to take joint action at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant international fora to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir and welcomed the establishment of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir at the United Nations comprising of Niger, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Pakistan and the OIC Secretary General. It requested this Group to continue its efforts for promoting the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people in accordance with the UN Resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights.

69. It appealed to the Member States, OIC and Islamic institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and Philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards assisting the Kashmiri people.

70. The International Commission of Jurists published a Report on 'Human Rights in Kashmir' in March, 1995 condemning the serious human rights violations perpetrated by Indian security forces in Kashmir. The Report also stated that extra judicial executions, torture, disappearances, destruction of property and other gross violations of human rights by the Indian forces have occurred on a massive scale in Kashmir.

71. Following the destruction of the 535-year old Mosque and Islamic complex in Charar-i-Sharif, in May, 1995, the Secretary General condemned in an official statement the Indian military action against the peaceful residents of Charar-i-Sharif and India's persistence to destroy the Islamic heritage of the Kashmiri people. The OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir issued a statement condemning the Indian attack on Charar-i-Sharif and addressed a message in this respect to the President of the UN Security Council.

72. In July 1995, a Group of four Western Tourists comprising American, British, German and Norwegian nationals were taken hostage by the "Al-Faran" group near Pahalgam in occupied Kashmir. The Secretary General issued a statement condemning the abduction and calling for the immediate and unconditional release of all the hostages. The Pakistan Government also condemned the abduction and made several appeals for the immediate and safe release of the hostages.

73. The Indian Government extended President's rule in occupied Kashmir for another six months from July, 1995. The President's rule has been extended for over five years as the situation in occupied Kashmir is not conducive to holding of elections as planned by the Indian Government. The All Parties Hurriyet Conference (APHC) which is an alliance of all the major political parties in occupied Kashmir, is firmly opposed to the proposed elections under the Indian constitution as it demands a plebiscite in accordance with the UN resolutions. In this context, the Kashmiri leaders boycotted the Indian sponsored elections for the Leh Autonomous Hill Council in Ladak District in Occupied Kashmir on 28 July, 1995.

74. In recent weeks there has been an alarming escalation in tensions in Kashmir due to increasing violations of the Line of Control (LOC) by Indian troops and induction of additional Indian troops along the LOC.

75. The issue of Kashmir has two distinct through inter-related aspects, namely, the continued denial of the right of self-determination and the serious violations of the human rights of the Kashmiri people. These two aspects must be dealt with simultaneously. In both cases it is incumbent on the international community, in particular the UN, to fulfil its historic obligation towards the cause of the people of Jammu and Kashmir by securing the implementation of its relevant resolutions.

76. At a time when the gravity of the situation in Kashmir gains more recognition at the international level, there is a need to transform these concerns into effective action so as to protect and strengthen the basic human rights and freedom of the Kashmiri people. The situation also requires further efforts in this respect, particularly in the context of the United Nations.

77. The Secretary General remains concerned over the existing tension between India and Pakistan as a result of the dispute in Kashmir, which threatens peace and security in South Asia. Finding a satisfactory solution to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions is essential for establishing peace and stability in the region.

78. The Secretary General submits this Report to the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs for consideration and appropriation action.

ANNEX V

OIC/NY-95/D.3

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL
ON THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN
TO THE OIC ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING
OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
UNITED NATIONS - NEW YORK
8 JUMADA I, 1416H
2 OCTOBER 1995

The Organization of Islamic Conference remains seriously concerned over the continuing armed hostilities in Afghanistan, which have caused immense destruction, and besides compounding the misery of the Afghan people, carry grave implications for the unity and territorial integrity of this Islamic country.

2. Since the liberation of Afghanistan, the central focus of OIC efforts has been the promotion of peace and stability through the fostering of unity, harmony and reconciliation among all segments of the Afghan society so that the Afghan nation could channelize its full potential for overcoming the tremendous challenges of national reconstruction and economic and social development.

3. With the collapse of the Najibullah regime in April 1992, the peaceful transfer of power to the Afghan Mujahideen constituted a principal objective of OIC action.

4. The Agreements of 24 April 1992, signed by the Leaders of Afghan Mujahideen on the formation of new Government constituted an important step in the history of Afghanistan and led to the installation, on 28 April 1992 in Kabul, of the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan.

5. However, hopes for durable peace and stability proved shortlived as fighting among Afghan Mujahideen groups erupted in and around Kabul causing immense loss of life and damage to property. Moreover, these tragic events has hampered the launching of OIC-IDB programme of reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan.

6. The security situation further deteriorated in January and February 1993. The Secretary General expressed his deep concern over this fratricidal fighting in and around Kabul, which resulted in considerable loss of life and damage to property and obliged some diplomatic missions in Kabul to close as well as caused fresh exodus of refugees. The Secretary General appealed to the concerned parties to cease hostilities and seek through dialogue a peaceful solution to their differences.

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7. The Secretary General welcomed the announcement of the initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz, for the restoration of peace in Afghanistan. The Secretary General on 25 January, 1993, issued a statement welcoming this noble initiative and expressed full support of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for its success. He urged the Afghan Mujahideen leaders to respond positively to the call of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, cease all hostilities and to resolve their differences through peaceful means.

8. The Secretary General's Special Representative for Afghanistan, Ambassador Ibrahim Bakr, visited the region in February and March 1993 and met with the Afghan Mujahideen leaders in the context of the efforts undertaken by the OIC to extend its full political and diplomatic support for the peace initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz.

9. Responding to the call of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz and thanks to the untiring efforts of Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, all Afghan Mujahideen leaders met in Islamabad and reached on 7 March 1993 the Afghan Peace Accord.

10. The Afghan Peace Accord was ratified by the Afghan Mujahideen Leaders on 12 March 1993 at Makkah Al Mukarramah in the presence of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz and Prime Minister of Pakistan. The Secretary General attended this special ceremony and congratulated the Afghan leaders on this historic achievement.

11. The Secretary General also expressed his appreciation for the active interest and support given by the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran to the peace process and national reconciliation in Afghanistan.

12. In accordance with Article-X of the Afghan Peace Accord, the OIC was given the responsibility to monitor, together with the representatives of the Afghan parties, the ceasefire and the cessation of hostilities in Afghanistan. In the light of the mandate given by the Sixth Islamic Summit in its Resolution No.8/6-P(IS) which interalia recommended that "The OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem", the Secretary General accepted the responsibilities conferred on the OIC under Article-X.

13. The Secretary General met in Makkah Al Mukarramah on 12 March 1993, the President His Excellency Burhanuddin Rabbani, Prime Minister His Excellency Gulbuddin Hikmetyar and all other Afghan Mujahideen Leaders and discussed with them the modalities for undertaking the monitoring role. The Afghan leaders hailed the OIC's role under the Afghan Peace Accord and welcomed OIC's decision to set up an Office in Kabul with a view to facilitating the mission of the observers entrusted with the task of supervising the ceasefire and cessation of hostilities.

14. The Secretary General prepared a Draft Protocol defining the monitoring mechanism to be established by the OIC. The Draft Protocol envisages the despatch of limited number of OIC Monitors to be drawn from member countries. Their task would be to supervise the ceasefire and cessation of hostilities under the Afghan Peace Accord. The OIC would be required to set up offices in Kabul and Islamabad for undertaking these operations.

15. After consulting the Government of Afghanistan and all Afghan parties concerned, the Secretary General requested some Member States to provide contingent of observers who will be deployed in Afghanistan.

16. The modalities for the OIC peace keeping operations in Afghanistan have remained the subject of close consultations undertaken by the Special Representative of the Secretary General, Ambassador Ibrahim Bakr, with the Government of Afghanistan and the Afghan Mujahideen Leaders. The Special Representative visited the region in the first week of April 1993 in this regard.

17. The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi, Pakistan from 25 to 29 April, 1993, noted the importance of the Agreement for peace and reconciliation signed in Makkah Al Mukarramah on 12 March 1993 and appealed for its implementation. It also noted with appreciation the efforts being carried out by the Secretary General for establishing an OIC mechanism for the possible observance of the cease-fire and cessation of hostilities in Afghanistan. It called upon the Member States to extend their full support for the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative. The Conference also underlined the importance of providing rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan. In this context, the Islamic Development Bank was requested to despatch, as soon as possible, a team of experts to Afghanistan to evaluate and prepare a comprehensive report, in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, on the requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction with that country. The Conference also appealed to the Member States and the international community in general to provide generous humanitarian and financial assistance to Afghanistan and to the Afghan refugees still awaiting repatriation from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

18. On 18 May, 1993, following fresh outbreak of violent intra-factional fighting in Afghanistan and consequential death of hundreds of innocent civilians, the Secretary General appealed to all Afghan leaders to ensure an immediate cease-fire and to bring about peace and stability through negotiations and understanding.

19. The Secretary General's Special Representative for Afghanistan, Ambassador Ibrahim Bakr visited Islamabad and Peshawar from 19 to 23 May, 1993. In Islamabad, he held talks with senior officials of the Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and exchanged views on the prevailing situation in Afghanistan. Later, in Peshawar, the Special Representative met with an Afghan Government delegation led by President Rabbani. The OIC delegation was informed of the various steps undertaken by the Afghan Government to establish an administrative infrastructure within that country. While thanking the OIC Secretary General for his full support, the Afghan delegation also requested that the OIC Member States should intensify their efforts towards mobilizing assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country. In this context, the Afghan leadership expressed the hope that all the elements of the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Accord would be implemented to facilitate the return of peace and stability in the country, thereby permitting the return of refugees. The OIC delegation was also requested to expedite the opening of its office in Kabul and designate observers to monitor the cease-fire.

20. The OIC Special Representative also exchanged views with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General Ambassador Misouris in Islamabad. The U.N. humanitarian and reconstruction assistance programme was also discussed.

21. The OIC Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers held at the United Nations in New York on 29 September, 1993, approved the recommendations contained in the Report of the OIC Adhoc Committee on Afghanistan and decided to expand its membership and revise its mandate by adding economic dimension to its work.

22. It also reaffirmed its commitment to promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan and to the economic and social advancement of the Afghan people. It expressed support for the ongoing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in overcoming the impediments to peace and stability and for creating conditions conducive for the early repatriation and rehabilitation of the Afghan refugees and the reconstruction of Afghanistan. It also emphasized the importance of the observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

23. Moreover, it urged all Afghan parties to concert their efforts for promoting durable peace and reaffirmed

the readiness of the Organisation of Islamic Conference to assume responsibilities under Article X of the Afghan Peace Accords of 7 March 1993 concerning the monitoring of the ceasefire and cessation of hostilities in Afghanistan and expressed support for the efforts being made by the Secretary General and his Special Representative for instituting an OIC Peace Monitoring Mechanism in Afghanistan.

24. The Meeting also welcomed the efforts being made by Afghanistan and Tajikistan to resolve the issue between themselves and expressed the readiness of the OIC in promoting reconciliation and peace.

25. The UN General Assembly during its 48th Session in 1993, adopted a Resolution on Emergency International assistance for the reconstruction of war stricken Afghanistan by which it, inter alia, appealed to all States to provide on a priority basis all possible financial, technical and material assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons, full restoration of basic services and reconstruction of Afghanistan. It also expressed the hope that the international community will respond adequately to the consolidated appeal for Emergency Humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan launched by the Secretary General on 5 June 1992.

26. In early January 1994, after outbreak of fresh fighting, the Secretary General issued an appeal for immediate cease-fire and cessation of hostilities and urged the Leadership of Afghanistan to resolve their differences through peaceful means.

27. The Secretary General's Special Representative for Afghanistan, Ambassador Ibrahim Bakr proceeded to the area on 9 January 1994 and held extensive rounds of consultations with the Leaders and Representatives of all Afghan parties. Ambassador Ibrahim Bakr also held consultations with the Government of Pakistan and the Personal Representative of the UN Secretary General for Afghanistan. On behalf of the Secretary General, Ambassador Ibrahim Bakr renewed OIC's appeal for unconditional cease-fire and offered OIC's good offices to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

28. The Secretary General endorsed the appeals made by Saudi Arabia and Pakistan for immediate cease-fire and sent another OIC Mission to the region. The Secretary General also conveyed urgent messages to the President and the Prime Minister of Afghanistan conveying the deep anguish and concern of the Islamic Ummah on the fratricidal conflict and expressed his personal readiness to visit the region to offer OIC's assistance in bringing the fighting to an end.

29. The Secretary General also undertook consultations with OIC Member States directly concerned both during his visit to Geneva for the Bosnia Contact Group Ministerial Meeting on 24 January 1994 and subsequently at the ECO Ministerial Conference in Tehran.

30. On 2 February 1994, the Secretary General again addressed messages to President Rabbani and Prime Minister Hikmatyar conveying OIC's serious concern over the armed conflict and reaffirmed the Organization's readiness to assist in any way deemed appropriate, for facilitating the restoration of durable peace and stability in Afghanistan.

31. The Secretary General visited Islamabad and Peshawar on 9-10 February 1994 with a view to personally launching an appeal for cease-fire in Afghanistan on the commencement of the Holy Month of Ramadan.

32. On 9 February 1994, the Secretary General issued at Peshawar a strong appeal, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Conference, to the President and Prime Minister of Afghanistan, all leaders, commanders, parties, movements and in general the people of Afghanistan to cease all armed hostilities and observe scrupulously a cease-fire on all fronts and in all areas of Afghanistan with effect from the First day of Ramadan 1414H. The Secretary General urged all concerned in Afghanistan to bear in mind the solemnity of the Holy Month of Ramadan and the injunctions of the Holy Quran, which explicitly forbid the spilling of innocent blood and fighting among Muslim brothers. The Secretary General renewed the offer of the Organization of Islamic Conference to assist and facilitate a political process in Afghanistan, which would provide for the peaceful resolution of differences among Muslim brothers and which would lead to channelizing the immense potential of the Afghan nation towards establishing durable peace.

33. The Secretary General also met on 9 February 1994 the authorized representatives of President Rabbani, Prime Minister Hikmatyar and other Afghan leaders. He also had extensive meetings with Afghan leaders in Islamabad. During his meetings the Secretary General conveyed the deep anguish and concern of the entire Islamic Ummah on the fighting in Afghanistan which has led to the killing of thousands of innocent persons and caused tremendous sufferings to the Afghan people. He regretted that all previous OIC appeals as well as the appeals of friends and well wishers of Afghanistan for cease-fire and cessation of hostilities have gone unanswered. The Secretary General emphasized that there is no military solution to the problem of Afghanistan. It is therefore important that all concerned agree to an unconditional cease-fire and make every effort to resolve their differences peacefully, in accordance with the injunctions of the Holy Quran and the best Islamic traditions. The Secretary General also informed the Afghan leaders that the OIC is prepared to

assist the Afghan parties in their efforts to finding a peaceful solution. It will do every thing possible in this regard. However, its efforts and those of the friends and well wishers of Afghanistan and of the United Nations could only succeed if a durable cease-fire is established. The Secretary General urged the Afghan parties to accept unconditionally the Islamic appeal, which will provide the OIC an opportunity to play a meaningful role in assisting in the process of restoring a just and durable peace in Afghanistan. The Secretary General proposed that if the cease-fire holds, the OIC could examine the possibility of convening a gathering of all concerned parties at a suitable place and time to initiate an intra-Afghan process for resolving the problems and for defining directions of efforts to establish durable peace in Afghanistan. Simultaneously, the OIC will do its best in ensuring emergency relief and humanitarian supplies to reach the war affected people.

34. On 9 February 1994 at Peshawar, the Secretary General received from Prime Minister Hikmatyar a message welcoming OIC's efforts for peace in Afghanistan. He assured the Secretary General of the sincere cooperation of the Supreme Coordination Council of the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan for the restoration of peace and stability.

35. The Secretary General also received in Islamabad on 10 February 1994 a message from President Rabbani conveying his acceptance of the OIC appeal for cease-fire in Ramadan.

36. A Special Meeting of the Bureaux of the OIC Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences as well as States contributing troops for OIC peace monitoring in Afghanistan was convened by the Secretary General in the OIC General Secretariat in Jeddah on 27 February, 1994.

37. The Meeting expressed its grave concern over the continuing armed hostilities between various Afghan parties, which has caused immense losses of life and property. It also noted the tragic humanitarian dimensions of this conflict, which has led to deprivation and famine in various of parts of Afghanistan and caused large scale exodus of refugees and displacement of populations within Afghanistan itself. The Meeting regretted that despite the noble efforts made by the OIC and all well wishers of Afghanistan, it has not yet been possible to bring the hostilities to an end. It appealed to the Afghan Leadership in particular the President and Prime Minister of Afghanistan to take immediate steps for ending the senseless bloodshed of innocent civilians and agree to abide by unconditional and durable cease-fire. The Meeting called upon all Afghan parties to resolve their differences through peaceful means and reiterated the OIC's offer of sponsoring an intra-Afghan peace process. It also decided to endorse the Secretary General's recommendations for the opening of OIC Office in Islamabad. It also supported the

early installation of an OIC peace monitoring mechanism in Afghanistan and expressed its full support for the efforts being made in this regard by the Secretary General. The Meeting recommended that all member states consider extending financial support through special voluntary contributions for the opening of OIC Offices for Afghanistan in Islamabad and Kabul and for the setting up of an OIC mechanism to monitor the ceasefire.

38. Consistent with its steadfast support for the people of Afghanistan and taking into cognizance the deteriorating situation in Afghanistan as well as the lapse of the Afghan Peace Accords on 28 June 1994, the OIC sent a high-level team to Islamabad in June 1994. Under the directive of the Secretary General, the OIC delegation initiated discussion with representatives of all Afghan political groups with a view to examining modalities for the convening of a meeting of the leadership Council and/or Loya Jirga (Grand Assembly) so that necessary political decisions could be made by the Afghans. The efforts of the OIC delegation were aimed at promoting a credible intra-Afghan political process for arriving at a mutually agreed formula for a permanent cease-fire and the introduction of an effective mechanism to revive political, institutional, economic and social infrastructure of the Afghan society.

39. In July 1994, the Secretary General visited Pakistan and Afghanistan. During his stay in the region, he held extensive consultations with the leaders and representatives of the Afghan parties as well as with the various segments of the Afghan society including scholars, ulema, intellectuals and notable Afghan personalities.

40. These wide-ranging consultations were centered on the need for evolving a mutually acceptable framework for the launching of a credible intra-Afghan dialogue for restoring durable peace and stability in Afghanistan.

41. The modalities for initiating such an intra-Afghan peace process under the auspices of the OIC were considered on the basis of the conceptual approach delineated by the Secretary General to his interlocutors. Views were also obtained about the state of various ongoing political processes for settling the crisis in Afghanistan.

42. While encouraging all initiatives for peace in Afghanistan, the Secretary General emphasized to his interlocutors the need for evolving an acceptable mechanism, which would enjoy the support of all parties and segments of the Afghan society.

43. The Secretary General noted with satisfaction that there is, among all Afghan parties, a clear recognition of the fact that there is no military solution to the problems of Afghanistan. It is therefore imperative that efforts should be intensified to finding a political settlement, which is acceptable to all concerned parties and is in consonance with the legitimate aspirations of the Afghan people.

44. The Secretary General noted that there is a large degree of convergence of views on substantive and procedural issues, among the Afghan parties, on ways and means to resolve the crisis in Afghanistan.

45. There is also a general consensus on the need for establishing a preparatory mechanism for developing the peace process. In this context, the Secretary General's proposal for the setting up of a Preparatory Committee, under the OIC auspices was well received. Several Afghan parties have in fact nominated their representatives to the proposed Preparatory Committee. Others have agreed in principle and are expected to nominate their representatives.

46. The Secretary General is of the view that the conceptual framework envisaged in the setting up of the Preparatory Committee for developing the intra-Afghan peace process provides a viable means to integrate all ongoing efforts for peace in Afghanistan.

47. The Secretary General at the same time is cognizant of the need for further efforts to promoting mutual understanding among all Afghan parties on all issues pertaining to the setting up of the preparatory mechanism. The OIC Representative for Afghanistan was instructed to follow up the consultations with Afghan parties on these matters.

48. The Secretary General has also emphasized to his interlocutors the necessity of ending all armed hostilities so that the process of negotiations is not distracted by tactical or other extraneous considerations. It is evident that a durable ceasefire would create conditions conducive to promoting the political process.

49. The Secretary General expressed his gratitude for the confidence reposed by all the leaders and representatives of the Afghan people in the OIC's endeavours to facilitate the launching of an intra-Afghan peace process. The OIC is determined to pursue these efforts vigorously with the support of all Islamic countries.

50. The Secretary General also acknowledges with thanks the valuable support and assistance provided by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for facilitating his mission as well as the support for OIC's

initiative received from other Islamic States in particular the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

51. After the OIC delegation returned to Jeddah, a meeting was convened of Representatives of the Adhoc Committee on Afghanistan in Jeddah on 18 July, 1994. Assistant Secretary General Ambassador Ibrahim Bakr briefed the Representatives about the initiative undertaken by the Secretary General. The Representatives were also informed that the OIC was closely cooperating with the UN in its efforts to resolve the problem.

52. The Secretary General has also continued to coordinate closely OIC's efforts for peace in Afghanistan with those of the United Nations. The Secretary General met the Personal Representative of UN Secretary General for Afghanistan in Islamabad. Meetings were also held between the OIC Permanent Representative for Afghanistan and the U.N. Special Envoy H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri in July 1994.

53. The Seventh Extraordinary Session of the ICFM, held in Islamabad on 3-4 September, 1994, reiterated its commitment to the promotion of peace and stability in Afghanistan and to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of this country;

54. It noted with serious concern that since the adoption of Resolution 8/21-P by the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Afghan parties have not been able, so far, to evolve a national consensus as a consequence of which the political crisis has deepened leading to the escalation of armed conflict;

55. It appealed to the Afghan leadership to spare no effort to bring the hostilities to an immediate end and emphasized the urgent need for a new political consensus among the Afghan parties. It affirmed the need for the launching of a credible intra-Afghan process for restoring peace and stability in Afghanistan and for reviving the political, economic, social and institutional infrastructure of the Afghan society;

56. It emphasized the need for promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement among all political parties and segments of the Afghan society as well as for demobilization of armed groups and formation of national army and police force.

57. It expressed its appreciation and support for the initiatives taken by the Secretary General to promote a vigorous intra-Afghan peace process. It called upon the Afghan parties to extend their full cooperation to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for Afghanistan and reaffirmed the decision

of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.

58. It endorsed his recommendations for the opening of an OIC Office for Afghanistan and the development of an OIC monitoring mechanism. Since he took up his functions as OIC Permanent Representative on Afghanistan, the Director of the OIC Office in Islamabad made a number of contacts with the authorities, leaders and personalities in Afghanistan as part of his mission. He also endeavoured to strengthen the relations of consultations and coordination with the various international organizations working in the region.

59. It expressed its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the United Nations to draw the attention of the international community to the acute economic and political problems of Afghanistan, and in mobilizing assistance for its rehabilitation and reconstruction.

60. It requested the Islamic Development Bank to evaluate the war damage and destruction in Afghanistan and to prepare a comprehensive report on requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country and appealed to the international community in particular Member States to respond to the humanitarian exigencies of the situation in Afghanistan by extending generous assistance and urged Member States and Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance for the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and called for the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees.

61. The OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers, held at the United Nations, on 3 October, 1994, reiterated OIC's commitment to promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan and to safeguarding its sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity.

62. It expressed its grave concern over the continuing fratricidal conflict in Afghanistan and called for the cessation of all hostilities. It emphasized the need for evolving a new political consensus among all Afghan parties and in this context commended the efforts being made by the OIC Secretary General for the launching of a credible intra-Afghan peace process.

63. It called upon all Afghan parties to extend their full cooperation to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for promoting peace in Afghanistan.

64. It also expressed its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the United Nations Special Mission for Afghanistan, led by His Excellency Mahmoud Mestiri, and

noted that both the OIC and the UN have continued to cooperate and concert their efforts for peace in Afghanistan.

65. It appealed to the international community to respond to the humanitarian exigencies in Afghanistan and to provide assistance for the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. It also called for the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees. It also urged the international community particularly member states and specialized institutions of the OIC to contribute towards the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

66. The Tehran Proximity . Peace Talks held from 29 November to 7 December, 1994 among the Afghan parties with the participation of the Special Representative of the Secretary General and the OIC Permanent Representative on Afghanistan, and in the presence of U.N. representatives, were devoted to a comprehensive exchange of views on ways and means to establish a ceasefire, a mechanism for transfer of power, an interim government and a permanent political infrastructure in Afghanistan.

67. The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference adopted a Resolution on the Situation in Afghanistan. The Conference interalia expressed its deep concern over the fratricidal conflict in Afghanistan and appealed to the Afghan leadership to spare no effort to bring the hostilities to an immediate end and emphasized the urgent need for a political consensus among the Afghan parties. It reaffirmed the need for launching a credible intra-Afghan process to restore peace and stability in Afghanistan and to revive the political, economic, social and institutional infrastructure of the Afghan society. It emphasized the need for promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement among all political parties and segments of the Afghan society as well as for demobilization of armed groups and formation of national army and police force. It expressed its appreciation and support for the initiatives taken by the Secretary General to promote a credible intra-Afghan peace process. It called upon the Afghan parties to extend their full cooperation to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative to ensure the necessary progress in the Proximity Talks held in Islamabad and Tehran and to achieve the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in Afghanistan.

68. It also expressed its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the United Nations to draw the attention of the international community to the acute economic and political problems of Afghanistan, and to promote peace and mobilize assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction and

encouraged the continuing cooperation between the efforts of the OIC and the United Nations Special Mission on Afghanistan.

69. It appealed to the international community in particular Member States to respond to the humanitarian exigencies of the situation in Afghanistan by extending generous assistance. It also urged Member States and Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance for the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and called for the speedy and voluntary repatriation and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees.

70. To implement the foregoing resolution, the Secretary General dispatched the Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs and Special Representative of the Secretary General for Afghanistan to Islamabad and Kabul on a visit from 13 to 15 June 1995. During the visit, the Special Representative held talks with the Afghan President Burhanuddin Rabbani in the presence of the members of the Supreme State Council. The talks dealt with the various aspects of the Afghan question in the light of the provisions of resolution 7/7-P(I.S.) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, particularly those pertaining to the peace process in Afghanistan. Also during the visit, the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Afghanistan met in Kabul, Jalalabad and Islamabad, with all the other Afghan leaders, personalities and organizations without exception.

71. The talks of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Afghanistan, which were attended by the OIC Permanent Representative to Afghanistan and the Director of the OIC Office in Islamabad, focused on the possibility of establishing a national dialogue in which would participate all the parties and categories of the Afghan society to find a peaceful solution to the Afghan crisis.

72. Upon considering the report of his Special Representative, the Secretary General dispatched another mission to Afghanistan in June 1995 to hold further intensive talks with Afghan leaders in an effort to bring their views closer together and remove any differences concerning the modalities of the peace process. The purpose was to ensure the convening of a preparatory meeting for this process in a way that would be characterized by credibility and would bring about national reconciliation with the participation of all political parties and other sectors of Afghan society.

73. In pursuance of the efforts of the OIC to promote peace and stability in Afghanistan, an OIC mission also

visited Afghanistan in July and August, 1995. The OIC mission visited different parts of Afghanistan and held extensive and useful consultations with all Afghan leaders, representatives of Afghan parties and various segments of Afghan society.

74. During the visit, the Secretary General's proposal for setting up a preparatory committee comprising representatives of Afghan political organizations and governorates, as well as Afghan personalities and authorities, was discussed. The purpose of the preparatory committee would be to initiate a credible Afghan dialogue aimed at bringing about peace and national reconciliation in Afghanistan. The OIC mission considered with the Afghan leadership and the representatives of the Afghan parties modalities for the establishment of a broad-based dialogue among Afghan parties aimed at realizing peace in Afghanistan. It was noted that the Afghans' attitude towards the OIC initiative was positive and encouraging.

75. Just before Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri, Special Representative of the U.N. Secretary General for Afghanistan Affairs, visited the region in July 1995, the Secretary General had constructive and useful talks with him in Jeddah. During the talks, the Secretary General welcomed the consultation and coordination process between the OIC and the U.N. for the achievement of peace in Afghanistan. In fact, there had been continued contacts between the OIC General Secretariat and the UN Special Mission ever since the latter started its mission in the region. On the instructions of the Secretary General, the two OIC Offices in New York and Islamabad were in permanent contact with the United Nations in this respect. The Secretary General expressed his support for the efforts of the UN and dispatched the OIC Permanent Representative on Afghanistan to accompany the U.N. Mission to Kabul in February 1995 as a mark of support and contribution to its efforts for a settlement in Afghanistan. The OIC proposed the establishment of an institutional cooperation and the setting up of a joint working group on the subject. Similarly, the Secretary General met with the U.N. representatives at all stages of his move and informed them of his various proposals.

76. The efforts of the OIC to promote durable peace and stability in Afghanistan have centered on the need to initiate a credible and acceptable framework for addressing the political and security issues of the Afghan question including the transfer of power. The main idea is to obtain the nomination of representatives from various Afghan parties, personalities and important segments of Afghan society to attend a meeting of the Preparatory Committee which would try to evolve an agreed programme for promoting a peaceful settlement. The convening of such a broad-based Preparatory Committee would constitute an important step forward in promoting a process of peace and national reconciliation in Afghanistan.

77. In the search for peace and stability in Afghanistan the OIC is continuing its efforts to promote mutual understanding among various Afghan parties on all issues pertaining to the setting up of the proposed preparatory mechanism. The various Afghan parties were invited to hold informal consultations with the Secretary General in Jeddah on 10 and 11 September, 1995, on the fringe of the celebration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the founding of the OIC.

78. The Secretary General remains in contact with them to thrash out the difficulties hampering the start of the peace process. Foremost of these are the renewed fighting in Afghanistan, the loss of more lives and the infliction of further destruction on this paralysed country. The Secretary General is still convinced that there is no military solution to the crisis in Afghanistan and that it is imperative and urgent to start a peace process that is acceptable to all parties and characterized by credibility and a spirit of sacrifice and conciliation.

79. On 6 September 1995 a violent mob attacked the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul resulting in the death of one Embassy employee and injury to 25 persons including the Pakistan Ambassador. The Secretary General condemned this outrageous assault on the Embassy and called on the authorities in Kabul to take necessary measures to ensure protection of diplomatic missions on the basis of the relevant international conventions.

80. The Secretary General is confident that the Annual Coordination Meeting would support the ongoing efforts to establish durable peace in Afghanistan.

81. The Secretary General submits this report to the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs for consideration and appropriate decision.

OIC/NY-95/D.4

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL ON THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA TO THE OIC ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS UNITED NATIONS - NEW YORK 8 JUMADUL AWAL 1416H 2 OCTOBER 1995

The OIC has endeavoured to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia and has participated actively in all efforts at the regional and international levels to this end.

2. It may be recalled that in accordance with the mandate entrusted to him by the Sixth Islamic Summit, His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and current Chairman of the OIC took the initiative to have the United Nations Security Council consider the issue of Somalia.

3. The Security Council adopted on 23 January 1992 Resolution 733 (1992) by which it inter alia expressed its grave alarm at the rapid deterioration of the situation in Somalia, which constituted a threat to international peace and security. It imposed a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia; strongly urged all parties to the conflict to immediately cease hostilities and agree to a ceasefire and to promote the process of reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia. It also requested the UN Secretary General, in cooperation with the Secretaries General of the OIC, OAU and League of Arab States (LAS) to contact all parties involved in the conflict, seek their commitment to the cessation of hostilities, permit humanitarian assistance to be distributed, promote a ceasefire and compliance therewith, and assist in the process of a political settlement of the conflict in Somalia.

4. In the context of implementation of Resolution 733 (1992) the OIC, OAU and LAS were invited to participate in the consultations on Somalia convened by the UN Secretary General at the UN, New York on 10 February 1992. These consultations resulted in evolving a joint framework for intensifying the efforts to restore peace in Somalia.

5. The Organization of the Islamic Conference contributed substantively to the success of the negotiations on arranging a durable and verifiable ceasefire arrangement in the Mogadishu area, on 3 March 1992, which were undertaken by the joint UN, OIC, OAU and LAS delegation. It also closely collaborated with the UN and other regional organizations in the framework of the common approach to restore peace in Somalia. It participated in all the Technical Teams sent to

Somalia by the United Nations to arrange the modalities for ensuring the implementation of the ceasefire agreement, provision of humanitarian assistance, preparing the ground work for the convening of a Conference on National Reconciliation, extension of peacekeeping operations beyond Mogadishu and various other related matters.

6. The Organization of the Islamic Conference also sought to mobilize humanitarian assistance for Somalia. The Secretary General issued several appeals to the international community and particularly the Member States in this regard. On the initiative of the Secretary General, the Islamic Solidarity Fund allocated US$ 575,000 for providing food, medicines and other urgent assistance to the Somali refugees. The Secretary General called upon the IDB to increase substantially its humanitarian assistance to Somalia, which amounted to US $ 450,000 to Somali refugees in Djibouti, Kenya and Yemen.

7. The OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers, held at the United Nations in New York, on 23 September, 1992, expressed its deep concern over the situation in Somalia and deplored the civil strife among various Somali factions, parties and movements which has virtually destroyed the entire political, economic and social infrastructure of this country and has caused tremendous suffering to the Somali people. It noted with distress that some two million Somalis have been stricken by war and famine and millions more are in a state of utter desperation. The Meeting expressed its appreciation to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference for the initiatives he has taken with a view to resolving the crisis in Somalia. In this context, it also welcomed the ongoing efforts of the international community to provide indispensable humanitarian assistance to Somalia and appealed for the intensification of these efforts.

8. It further called for the early convening by the United Nations, in cooperation with the OIC, OAU and LAS of an international Conference on Somalia aimed at finding solution to all aspects of the problems of Somalia. It also reaffirmed the commitment of member states to restoration of peace and preservation of independence, territorial unity and integrity of Somalia.

9. In December 1992, the United States took the initiative to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia. The Secretary General received from the United States President a letter outlining this initiative. The Secretary General expressed support for this initiative, which was in the context of Security Council Resolution 794 (1992), authorizing action under Chapter VII of the U.N.

Charter to establish as soon as possible a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia.

10. Resolution 794 (1992) also inter alia expressed the determination of the Council to restore peace, stability and law and order with a view to facilitating the process of a political settlement under the auspices of the United Nations, aimed at national reconciliation in Somalia. It encouraged the UN Secretary General and his Special Representative to continue and intensify their work at the national and regional levels to promote these objectives.

11. The Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal also proposed during the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly the convening by the United Nations of an International Conference on Somalia, co-sponsored by the OIC, OAU and LAS, to find a political settlement.

12. The Secretary General welcomed these initiatives and intensified OIC's efforts to ensure their success.

13. On 18 December 1992, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution No.47/167 on the convening of an international conference on Somalia in which it inter alia welcomed the idea of convening an international Peace Conference on Somalia under the auspices of the United Nations in cooperation with the OAU, OIC and LAS and recognized that the restoration of peace and stability in Somalia must be governed interalia by the following considerations:- Strict observance of a ceasefire, full cooperation with U.N. Peace-keeping Forces, national reconciliation, assistance to refugees, displaced persons and returnees, a constitution that guarantees democracy, freedom and justice, and free and fair elections.

14. The Secretary General attended the informal preparatory meeting for the National Reconciliation Conference in Somalia which was held in Addis Ababa, from 4 to 15 January 1993. Besides exchange of views on the situation in Somalia with the Secretaries General of the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, the Secretary General met all the Somali Leaders and reaffirmed to them the commitment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to pursue its efforts and to mobilize all its potentials for promoting peace and national reconciliation in Somalia. The Somali movements decided to convene the Conference in Addis Ababa in mid March 1993. They also reached agreements on implementing the ceasefire and on modalities of Disarmament. They also agreed to establish an Adhoc Committee to continue discussions aimed at resolving the question of criteria for participation and the agenda for the National Reconciliation Conference.

15. The OIC was also represented at the National Reconciliation Conference which opened in Addis Ababa on 15 March 1993. The Conference led to the signing of the Addis Ababa Agreement at the First Session of the Conference on National Reconciliation in Somalia on 27 March 1993.

16. By this Agreement, the Somali political leaders committed themselves to complete a simultaneous disarmament throughout the country in accordance with the disarmament concept and timeframe set by the Cease-Fire Agreement of January 1993 and requested the UNITAF/UNOSOM to assist in these efforts so as to achieve a substantial completion of the disarmament within 90 days. They also reaffirmed their commitment to comply with the Ceasefire Agreement of January 1993 including the total and complete handing over of weapons to UNITAF/UNOSOM and urged the UNITAF/UNOSOM to apply strong and effective sanctions against those responsible for any violation of the Ceasefire Agreement. It also stressed the need for air, sea and land borders of Somalia to be closely guarded by UNITAF/UNOSOM in order to prevent any flow of arms into the country. It further stressed the need for maximum cooperation by neighbouring states to assure that their common borders with Somalia are not used for the movement of weapons in Somalia. The Somali leaders also agreed on the need to establish an impartial national and regional Somali Police Force.

17. The Agreement also provided for the establishment of a transitional mechanism consisting of the Transitional National Council (TNC), which would be repository of Somali sovereignty and the prime political authority having legislative functions. The TNC would appoint heads of Central Administrative Departments (CADs). Regional Councils (RC's) shall be established in all the existing 18 regions of Somalia. District Councils shall also be set up. The transitional period is two years. The TNC would constitute a 'Peace Delegation' to promote peace and reconciliation.

18. The Agreement also affirmed that all disputes must be settled by dialogue and other peaceful means and all private or public property illegally confiscated, robbed etc should be returned to the rightful owners. The Somali leaders also affirmed the need to accelerate the supply and operation of relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes in Somalia.

19. On 26 March 1993, the Security Council adopted Resolution 814 (1993) regarding the transition from the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) to the expanded U.N. operation in Somalia (UNOSOM-II).

20. On 4 February 1994, the UN Security Council adopted its Resolution 897 (1994) through which it approved the Secretary General's recommendation for the maintaining of the UNSOM within the framework of the revised mandate, particularly:-

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- To encourage and assist the Somali parties in implementing the "Addis Ababa Agreements" (of March 1993) particularly in terms of their collective efforts to achieve disarmament and observance of the cease-fire.

- To protect the main sea-ports, airports and essential infrastructures as well as the communication lines which are of crucial importance to the supply of humanitarian relief and assistance for reconstruction.

- To assist in the reorganization of the national police force and the judiciary.

- To assist in the repatriation and rehabilitation of refugees and displaced people.

- To back up the political process currently in progress in Somalia, which should lead to the establishment of a democratic government.

21. On the other hand, the Security Council authorized the progressive reduction of the troops of the UNOSOM II, to 22000. This figure is to be reviewed at the forthcoming renewal of the UNOSOM mandate.

22. From 11 to 22 March 1994, informal consultations between the Somali factions were held in Nairobi, Kenya. Certain agreements that were included in a Declaration signed on 24 March 1994, were attained on a number of principles, namely:

- Inviolability of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Somalia.

- Renouncing all forms of violence as a means to settle the conflict, establishing the cease-fire and voluntary surrender of weapons throughout Somalia.

- Effective observance of fundamental human rights and democratic principles.

- Establishment of climate conducive to fraternal coexistence.

- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the war-torn country.

23. Similarly, the Somali leaders agreed to:

- Restore peace in Somalia, with priority given to those areas where armed conflicts are continuing.

- Hold a meeting of the factions that are signatory to the Peace Accord of Arusha and the Somali National Movement in Mogadishu, for the purpose of establishing the rules and procedures for the vote and criteria for participation at the

National Reconciliation Conference. The meeting will also discuss the modalities for the establishment of the National Legislative Assembly which is to be set up subsequent to the establishment of the national government.

- To convene a national reconciliation conference on 15 May 1994 to elect a President and Vice-Presidents whose number is yet to be defined, and to nominate a prime Minister, for the restoration of the Somali State's sovereignty.

(These programs failed to materialize due to the dissensions that appeared between the different factions and within the various factions themselves, as well as to the rekindled tensions and conflicts in certain areas).

- To complete and revise, if need be, the constitution of the local authorities and set up similar authorities wherever necessary, as a basis for regional autonomy and for the observance of communities' rights.

- To urge the Somali National Movement (SNM) to participate in all national reconciliation conferences and meetings.

- To establish an independent judiciary organ.

24. As noted by all those who have followed the Somali ordeal, the peace process is proving to be long and delicate. Several hurdles are still impeding the achievement of the hope nurtured by the friends of the Somali people.

25. The events that took place shortly after the signature of the Declaration on 24 March 1994, arise feelings of concern and even desperation. The troops of UNOSOM II are still subject to assaults on their lives, while within the factions themselves, there are signs of dissension thus turning each faction overnight into various offshoots each with its own leader. Needless to say, the proliferation of factions will automatically result in an increased number of spokespersons to be involved in any initiative for the restoration of peace and the implementation of the Agreements of Addis Ababa, and of March 1994. As these dissensions are unfolding, fighting is taking place between certain factions that wish to extend their zones of influence. Desperation is felt by the international community including the UN which is more and more seriously threatening to withdraw from Somalia.

26. It is evident to everyone that the solution to the tragedy and long ordeal faced by the Somali people hinges primarily on the Somali people themselves and on their leaders. This evident fact has been reaffirmed on more than one occasion by the UN, the OIC, the OAU and the League of Arab States.

27. The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi on 25-29 April 1993, adopted

Resolution 10/21-P by which inter alia reaffirmed its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia. It welcomed the signing of the Addis Ababa Agreement for establishing peace and national reconciliation in Somalia and called upon all Somali political factions to abide by the provisions of this Accord, respect and observe the cease-fire, cooperate with the international efforts to demilitarize and disarm the factions; facilitate the work of UNOSOM II and the proposed Transitional National Council, remove all remaining impediments to restoring peace and tranquility, combine their efforts to promote national unity and thus pave the way for the rebuilding of the economic, social and political infra-structure of the country.

28. It also called upon all states, in particular the neighbouring states to cooperate in the implementation of the arms embargo established by the Security Council Resolution 733 (1992). It also expressed its appreciation to those Member States which have contributed troops for UN operations in Somalia. It further called upon the international community especially Member States to assist in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia.

29. The Annual OIC Coordination Ministerial Meeting held at the United Nations, New York, on 29 September, 1993, reaffirmed inter-alia its commitment to the promotion of peace and national reconciliation in Somalia and urged all Somali political factions and movements to abide by the Addis Ababa Peace Accords.

30. The Annual OIC Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers, held at the United Nations, in New York on 3 October, 1994 reaffirmed its commitment to the promotion of peace and national reconciliation in Somalia and urged all Somali political factions and movements to abide by the Addis Ababa Peace Accords, to respect and observe the ceasefire; facilitate the work of UNOSOM; remove all impediments to restoring peace and tranquility; and to concert their efforts to promote national unity, thus paving the way for the rebuilding of the economic, social and political infrastructure of the country.

31. The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, in its Resolution 9/7-P(IS) reaffirmed its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia. It noted with appreciation the constant efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, and to alleviate the suffering of the Somali people in cooperation with the regional States, the United Nations, the League of Arab States and Organization of African Unity, in the framework of a joint approach, called for continuation of such efforts and requested the Secretary General to send a Contact Group to urge various Somali parties to resume their dialogue with a view to achieving national reconciliation.

32. It called for the convening of the International Conference for Peace and National Reconstruction in Somalia in accordance with the relevant resolution adopted by the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly with the participation of all the Somali parties. It called on all Somali parties to begin negotiations and constructive dialogue so as to solve this issue peacefully.

33. The Conference welcomed the signing of the Addis Ababa Agreement for establishing Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia and called upon all Somali political factions to facilitate the work of United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM II) until its termination and to cooperate fully with the United Nations to ensure the safe and orderly withdrawal of the UN forces from Somalia. It called upon all states, in particular the neighbouring states, to cooperate in the implementation of the arms embargo established by Security Council Resolution 733 (1992).

It decided to extend full support to the ongoing efforts of the regional States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity in Somalia.

34. It expressed its appreciation to those Member States which have contributed troops to UN operations in Somalia as well as those which have provided relief and humanitarian assistance to the Somali people, and called upon the international community especially the Member States to assist in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia.

35. The Secretary General is of the view that the ongoing international efforts for restoring peace and national reconciliation in Somalia deserve the full support of the Member States. In this context, he attaches particular importance to the efforts being made by the regional States especially Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti, Sudan, Eritrea and Egypt as well as those of the OAU. In this regard, he participated in consultations between UN, OIC, OAU and the League of Arab States held in Cairo under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on October 4, 1993.

36. The Secretary General hopes that all Somali factions will fulfill in good faith their commitments under the Addis Ababa Agreement, respect and observe the cease-fire and cooperate with international efforts. He emphasises the need for an early restoration of peaceful conditions throughout

Somalia which is indispensable for ending the sufferings of the Somali people; for Somalia's economic rehabilitation and political reconciliation and for the rebuilding of Somali society and its political institutions.

37. The Secretary General has thus taken the initiative to invite representatives of the Somali factions and civilians to attend the ceremonies of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the OIC held in Jeddah on 11 September, 1995. During the celebrations, the Secretary General conducted indepth consultations with Somali personalities who informed him about the situation in Somalia. The Secretary General informed them of the initiatives already taken by the OIC and those being undertaken in order to contribute to the restoration of peace and national reconciliation in Somalia in coordination with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States. The Secretary General is continuing his efforts with all parties in order to achieve this objective.

38. The Secretary General submits this Report to the Annual Coordination Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs for consideration and appropriate decision.

ANNEX VII

OIC/NY-95/D.5

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL
ON THE
CONFLICT BETWEEN ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN
TO THE
OIC ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING
OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
UNITED NATIONS - NEW YORK
8 JUMADUL AWAL 1416H
2 OCTOBER 1995

This item was incorporated into the agenda of the OIC Coordination Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held at United Nations, New York, on 23 September 1992 at the request of the Government of Azerbaijan.

2. In an official communique dated 8 March 1992, the Secretary General, expressed the concern of the Organization of the Islamic Conference over the increasing tension in the relations between Azerbaijan and Armenia as a result of the dispute over Upper Karabakh, and also expressed his deep regret at considerable human as well as material losses resulting from armed conflict.

3. The Secretary General established contact with the Member States of the region on this issue and also encouraged all initiatives for resolving this dispute peacefully.

4. Keeping in view the gravity of the situation, an OIC fact finding mission was sent to the region in March 1992. It visited Azerbaijan and Armenia and held consultations with all concerned governments and the United Nations.

5. The OIC's efforts were aimed at finding a peaceful solution based on constructive dialogue and respect for international legitimacy. The Secretary General welcomed and supported all initiatives taken in this direction notably those taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Turkey as well as the efforts made by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

6. The Secretary General on 31 March 1992 officially stated that he had received with consternation reports of massacres and repression perpetrated against innocent citizens, as well as acts of violation of human rights, systematic expulsion, massive exodus, demolition of houses and disruption of the economic and social life. In his statement the Secretary General strongly deplored the hardship thus imposed on the Government and people of Azerbaijan. He also launched an appeal to the Member States to provide humanitarian assistance to the victims of the conflict. An amount of US $ 100,000 was allocated by the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide assistance to those affected by the conflict in Azerbaijan.

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7. In May 1992 the Republic of Armenia broadened the scope of the conflict by trying to occupy by force the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The fighting also engulfed the Nakhichevan thus seriously imperilling the peace and security of the region as a whole.

8. The Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul from 17 to 18 June, 1992, listened with fraternal sentiments to the statement of His Excellency Mr. Tevfik Kasimov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, who gave a comprehensive and moving account of the consequences of Armenian aggression against his country's territorial integrity and briefed the Conference about the current phase of the international efforts and Azeri initiatives aimed at finding a peaceful solution which, to date, have been blocked by Armenian intransigence. He stressed that the nature of the conflict had drastically changed after the occupation by Armenian forces of Upper Karabakh, the Lachin district and the border regions of Nakhichevan which threw into relief the expansionist designs harboured by Armenia. He underlined the urgent need to persuade Armenia to withdraw from all Azeri territories presently occupied or militarily controlled by Armenian forces and to bring about the necessary conditions that would allow the return to their homes of the Azeri population forcibly evicted therefrom.

9. Prompted by its desire to accelerate and increase the chances of success of the ongoing multilateral peace efforts and expressing its appreciation for the efforts of those parties involved in the process of the peaceful settlement of the conflict, and namely the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Conference reaffirmed the principles of respect for the internationally recognized borders and territorial integrity of states. It expressed its solidarity with the Republic of Azerbaijan and appealed to Armenia to review and renounce its aggressive policy of expansionism. It also urged the international community to exert all possible dissuasive influence on Armenia with a view to removing the obstacles in the way of, and facilitating Azerbaijan's quest for, an honourable and peaceful settlement of the conflict that would ensure its territorial integrity and guarantee to its forcibly displaced citizens, the restitution of their homes.

10. In July 1992, the Secretary General received a letter from the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Armenia outlining the position of his Government on the Karabakh issue and also extending an invitation to the Secretary General to visit Armenia to discuss a possible solution to the conflict.

11. Subsequently on 2 September, 1992, during the Tenth NAM Summit Conference, the Secretary General met H.E. Raffi K. Hovannisian, Foreign Minister of Armenia, and exchanged views on the Upper Karabakh issue. The Secretary General also received, on 10 September, 1992, a communication from the Government of Armenia, inter alia, extending an invitation to the OIC to despatch a team of monitors to be deployed on the Armenian side of the Armenian- Azerbaijani border in the context of the implementation of the Alma Ata Memorandum signed by the Foreign Ministers of Armenia and Azerbaijan on 28 August, 1992, stipulating the cessation of military activities on the Armenian Azerbaijani border.

12. The Secretary General met, in September 1992 at Istanbul, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan and exchanged views on the Upper Karabakh issue. The Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan requested the Secretary General to place the situation in Upper Karabakh on the Agenda of the OIC Coordination meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

13. The OIC Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs held at the UN, New York on 23 September 1992 expressed its deep concern at the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over Upper Karabakh issue and in this context reaffirmed the principles of respect for the internationally recognized borders and territorial integrity of States. It expressed its solidarity with the Republic of Azerbaijan and appealed to Armenia to renounce its aggressive policy of expansionism. It also urged the international community to exert all possible dissuasive influence on Armenia with a view to removing the obstacles in the way of facilitating Azerbaijan's quest for an honourable and peaceful settlement of the conflict which would ensure its territorial integrity and guarantee to its forcibly displaced citizens, the restitution of their homes.

14. Efforts within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) continued with talks in Rome aimed at finding a negotiated end to the five years of war over Karabakh. On 3 March 1993 a preliminary agreement was reached to send international observers to the enclave. CSCE also appealed to all sides to desist from any major military offensive to permit negotiations. However, despite CSCE appeals, fighting between Azerbaijan and Armenia intensified in early April 1993 after Armenian forces attacked the strategically important Azerbaijani town of Kelbadzhar in their attempt to open a new land corridor to Upper Karabakh.

15. Members of the OIC Group at the United Nations met in New York on 8 April 1993, to consider the serious situation resulting from aggression and called upon the Security Council to take action commensurate with the gravity of the situation.

16. The Secretary General deeply concerned over the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict emphasized the need for finding a peaceful solution to the Karabakh issue. In this context and in support of the various initiatives which had been taken to promote a peaceful solution notably by the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Turkey, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Secretary General despatched an OIC delegation to the area headed by Assistant Secretary General Mr. M. Mohsin. As Special Envoy he held meetings with the President and Foreign Minister of Azerbaijan. During its mission from 10 to 20 April 1993, the OIC delegation carried out intensive discussions and pledged to continue OIC efforts to increase contacts with the parties concerned, keeping in mind the position taken by the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on this issue and the need for a peaceful settlement based on the principles of respect for the internationally recognized borders and territorial integrity of states.

17. The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 25 to 29 April, 1993, inter alia, strongly condemned the Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan. It demanded that Armenian forces immediately withdraw from all occupied Azeri territories and that Armenia respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan. It called for a just and peaceful settlement of the Karabakh issue based on respect for the principles of territorial integrity of States and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.

18. In this context, while reaffirming its total solidarity with Azerbaijan, the Conference also urged both parties to engage constructively in the on-going CSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution. The Member States, Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions were also requested to extend urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan. The Conference also called for the creation of conditions that would permit forcibly displaced persons to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.

19. Taking note of the alarming situation, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution No. 822 (1993) on 30 April, 1993 wherein it expressed grave concern at the continuing conflict which endangered peace and security in the region and had led to displacement of large number of civilians and consequential serious humanitarian emergency in Azerbaijan. Reaffirming the inviolability of international borders it also underlined the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by the use of force. It demanded the immediate cessation of all hostilities between Azerbaijan and Armenia.

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20. Despite being cautioned by the UN Security Council and appeals from the CSCE, the Armenian offensive continued. The important city of Agdam fell to the Armenian forces on 23 July 1993.

21. The Secretary General strongly condemned the continuing Armenian aggression on 25 July 1993. He also urged the international community to act immediately to force Armenia to withdraw its troops from Azeri territory and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan. The Secretary General also deeply regretted that the peace process initiated by the CSCE had not succeeded due to Armenian intransigence.

22. The report issued by the Chairman of the Minsk Group of the CSCE on 27 July 1993, suggested that a CSCE presence be established in the region and that preparations for a CSCE Monitor mission be continued. The CSCE report also -

(a) proposed that political pressure was needed by the international community, and some diplomatic ground-work should be made in selected capitals, along with the continuation of the CSCE negotiating process;

(b) condemned the seizure of Agdam as a new specific threat to peace and security in the region;

(c) demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal from all recently occupied territories, in conformity with UN Security Council Resolution 822;

(d) requested immediate cessation of hostilities throughout the area of the conflict;

(e) requested all States to impose an immediate embargo on all deliveries of weapons and munitions to forces engaged in the combat in the Nagorno Karabakh area; and,

(f) asked for support for the "Timetable of urgent steps" to be implemented in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 822.

23. The publication of this report by the CSCE was followed by the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 853 (1993) on 29 July 1993 by which the Council, inter alia, demanded the withdrawal of occupying forces from Agdam and other Azerbaijan's territories. This resolution also reflected the recommendations of the CSCE report and also reiterated earlier calls for the restoration of economic, transport and energy links in the region. It also urged States to refrain from supply of any weapons that might lead to intensification of the conflict. Unimpeded access was also called for to assist international humanitarian relief efforts in the region.

24. Armenian aggression intensified in August 1993 with various towns in the Azeri region of Jebrail and Fizuli coming under attack. According to Azeri News Agency Turan, till 21 August 1993, Armenian forces had forcibly obtained control of 48 Azerbaijani villages since launching their offensive in the south of Nagorno Karabakh at the beginning of August 1993.

25. On 18 August 1993 the Security Council in a Presidential Statement demanded a stop to all attacks, an immediate cessation of hostilities and an immediate withdrawal of occupying forces from Fizuli, Kelbadjar, Agdam and other recently occcupied areas of the Azerbaijan Republic. The Council called upon all parties to respond positively to the 13 August version of the timetable of urgent steps to implement UN Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993).

26. The Secretary General in an official statement on 4 September 1993 expressed the serious concern of the Qrganization of the Islamic Conference over the threat to regional peace and security resulting from the continuing Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan. He stated that the latest military offensive by Armenia and its surrogates as well as their occupation of Azeri territory have created an extremely dangerous situation in the region. The OIC strongly condemned these actions of Armenia and considered any attempt to change internationally recognized borders by the use of force as totally unacceptable and inadmissible. The OIC called upon Armenia to desist forthwith from all military operations against Azerbaijan, withdraw immediately from all occupied Azeri territory and to seek a negotiated settlement of the Karabakh dispute on the basis of respect for the principle of territorial integrity of States and inviolability of recognized international frontiers. The Secretary General also urged the international community particularly the Security Council, the CSCE, and the regional countries concerned to intensify their efforts to restrain Armenia and to assist in efforts to deal with the terrible humanitarian consequences engendered by the conflict. The Secretary General also reaffirmed the OIC's full support and solidarity with the Republic of Azerbaijan in defence of its unity and territorial integrity.

27. The Annual OIC Coordination Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs convened in New York on 29 September 1993, strongly condemned the continuing Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan, which endangered regional peace and security. It demanded the immediate withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories and strongly urged Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan; engage constructively in the ongoing CSCE peace process; and enable the forcibly displaced persons to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity. It called for a just and peaceful settlement of the Karabakh

issue on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of States and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers. It also requested the Security Council to take effective action to secure Armenia's compliance with its relevant resolutions and particularly to ensure the vacation of occupied Azeri territory. It also reaffirmed its solidarity with the Republic of Azerbaijan and requested the Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the Azeri people.

28. The Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 7 to 9 September, 1994, strongly condemned the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijan Republic; and

29. It considered the actions perpetrated against civilian Azeri. population in occupied Azeri territory as crimes against humanity.

30. It strongly demanded the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, immediate unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories inter alia Lachin and Shusha regions and strongly urged Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic.

31. It further called on the Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Azerbaijan Republic; take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic and decided to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.

32. It reaffirmed that, acquisition of land by use of force cannot be recognized. It called for a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of resepct for the principles of territorial integrity of States and unviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.

33. It also urged both Armenia and Azerbaijan and all states members of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing CSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

34. The Session also reaffirmed its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country and called for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honour and diginity.

41. The Conference called for a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers. It urged both Armenia and Azerbaijan and all states members of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing CSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

42. It reaffirmed its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country and called for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity. It expressed its concern over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic and requested the member states, the Islamic Development Bank and the other Islamic Institutions to render urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Azerbaijan Republic.

43. The Secretary General remains deeply concerned over the security situation in the region resulting from Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan as well as its grave humanitarian consequences.

44. The Secretary General appeals to the international community, in particular states permanent Members of the Security Council to use their considerable influence to restrain Armenia from further acts of aggression and to persuade it to withdraw its forces from the territory of Azerbaijan.

45. The General Secretariat submits this Report to the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs for consideration and appropriate decision.

ANNEX VIII

OIC/NY-95/D.6

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF IRAQI AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT AND IRAQ'S NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS TO THE OIC ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS UNITED NATIONS - NEW YORK 8 JUMADUL AWAL 1416H 2 OCTOBER 1995

This item has been on the agenda of all Islamic Summit and Ministerial Conferences held since August 1990. These Conferences have consistently affirmed the necessity for full implementation by Iraq of relevant UN Security Council resolutions; deplored Iraq's non-compliance; expressed particular concern over Iraq's procrastination over the release of Kuwaiti citizens and other detainees in Iraq and called for their immediate release; held Iraq fully responsible for the human and material damages inflicted upon Kuwait and other countries, and demanded compensation for those losses in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions; reiterated the necessity of Iraq's effective adherence to all Security Council resolutions regarding the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction; and affirmed the necessity of eliminating all kinds of weapons of mass destruction from the entire Middle East.

2. The Security Council continues to evaluate Iraq's compliance with its relevant resolutions particularly Resolution 687(1991). The general and specific obligations of Iraq under these various UN resolutions include inter alia:

a) Respect for the inviolability of the international boundary,

b) Weapons related obligations,

c) Repatriation of and access to Kuwaiti and third country nationals detained in Iraq,

d) Iraq's liability under international law for any loss, damage or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third states and their nationals and corporations as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq,

e) Repayment and servicing of Iraq's foreign debts,

f) Return of property looted by the Iraqi forces during its invasion and occupation of Kuwait.

g) Monthly statement of gold and foreign currency reserves,

/...

h) Undertaking not to commit or support acts of international terrorism,

i) Security Council action with respect to Iraqi civilian population.

3. The OIC Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers, held at the United Nations in New York, on 23 September, 1992 recalled all the declarations issued during the period between the Nineteenth and Twentieth Islamic conferences of Foreign Ministers on Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait as well as resolution No.9/20-P which was approved by the Twentieth Islamic conference of Foreign Ministers. and reiterated the provisions of Resolution No.7/6-P(I.S.) which was adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference. The Meeting deplored that the Iraqi Government has not fully complied with the UN resolutions and expressed its distress for the ordeal endured by the people of Iraq due to the non-compliance of the Iraqi regime with the decisions of international legitimacy. It also expressed its deep regret and concern over the procrastination of the Iraqi authorities regarding the implementation of the resolutions concerning the release of the Kuwaiti citizens and other detainees in Iraq and called upon the Iraqi authorities for their immediate release. It affirmed the necessity of Iraq's full compliance with all resolutions of the UN Security Council so as to ensure the final restoration of peace in the Gulf region and to put an end to the sufferings of the people of Iraq. It also reiterated its commitment to safeguarding of the unity and territorial integrity of all states of the region.

4. The UN Security Council adopted on 5 February, 1993, Resolution No.806 (1993) in which it underlined once again its guarantee of the inviolability of the international boundary between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq as well as its determination to take as appropriate all necessary measures to that end in accordance with the UN Charter and with Paragraph (4) of UN Security Council Resolution No.687 (1991).

5. The UN-Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission held its ninth session in Geneva from 15 to 18 March 1993. It decided on the marking of the boundary along the low water line in the Khowr Zhobeir and the marking of the boundary along the median line in the Khowr Shetana and Khowr Abd Allah. The Commission views navigational access for both states to the various parts of their respective territories bordering the demarcated boundary as of importance for ensuring an equitable character and for promoting stability and peace and security along the border.

6. The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Karachi, from 25 to 29 April, 1993, adopted Resolution No.11/21-P on the consequences of Iraq's aggression against Kuwait and Iraq's non-compliance with Security Council resolutions. The Conference affirmed the necessity for a full implementation of all UN Security Council resolutions pertaining to Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait so as to ensure non-recurrence of a new Iraqi aggression in the face of the previous aggressions against its neighbouring states. It deplored that the Iraqi government has not fully complied with UN resolutions indicating the harbouring of aggressive intentions which necessitates the maintenance of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council, and expressed its distress for the ordeal endured by the people of Iraq due to the non-compliance of the Iraqi regime with the decisions of international legitimacy thereby disregarding the interests of the people of Iraq. It expressed its deep regret and concern over the procrastination of the Iraqi authorities regarding the implementation of the resolutions concerning the release of Kuwaiti citizens and other detainees in Iraq and called upon the Iraqi authorities for their immediate release. It held Iraq fully responsible for the human and material damages inflicted upon Kuwait and other countries, and demanded from Iraq compensation for those losses in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions without any procrastination or delay. It also reiterated the necessity of Iraq's effective adherence to all Security Council resolutions regarding the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and affirmed the necessity of eliminating all kind of weapons of mass destruction from the entire Middle East region.

7. The OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs held at the UN on 29 September 1993, inter alia, recalled the declarations issued during the period between the 19th and 20th Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers regarding the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait as well as Resolutions 9/20-P and 11/21-P adopted by the Twentieth and Twenty-first Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers respectively as well as the provisions of Resolution 7/6-P(IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference. It deplored that the Iraqi government has not fully complied with UN resolutions and expressed its distress for the ordeal endured by the people of Iraq due to the non-compliance of the Iraqi regime with the decisions of international legitimacy. It expressed its deep regret and concern over the procrastination of the Iraqi authorities regarding the irplementation of the resolutions concerning the release of Kuwaiti citizens and other detainees in Iraq and called upon the Iraqi authorities for their immediate release. It affirmed the necessity of full compliance by Iraq with all UN Security Council resolutions, including those relating to the demarcation of the Iraq-Kuwait borders, so as to enable the final restoration of peace in

the Gulf region and to put an end to the sufferings of the Iraqi people. It also reiterated its commitment to the safeguarding of the unity and territorial integrity of all States of the region.

8. The issue of Kuwaiti detainees in Iraq remains an outstanding issue with serious humanitarian dimensions. The Secretary General during his visit to Kuwait on 12-14 November 1993 was apprised of the efforts being made by the Kuwaiti National Committee on Detainees and Missing Persons to secure the release of these Kuwaitis. A delegation of the said Committee subsequently visited the OIC Headquarters in Jeddah and provided details of the detainees in Iraq.

9. The OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Minisers held at the United Nations, New York on 3 October 1994 recalled all previous OIC declarations and resolutions regarding the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait. It deplored that the Iraqi government has not fully complied with UN resolutions and expressed its distress for the ordeal endured by the people of Iraq due to the non-compliance of the Iraqi regime with the decisions of international legitimacy. It expressed its concern over the continued detention of Kuwaiti citizens and other detainees in Iraq and called upon the Iraqi authorities for their immediate release. It affirmed the necessity of full compliance by Iraq with all UN Security Council resolutions, including those relating to the demarcation of the Iraq-Kuwait borders, so as to enable the final restoration of peace in the Gulf region and to put an end to the sufferings of the Iraqi people. It also reiterated its commitment to the safeguarding of the unity and territorial integrity of all states of the region.

10. Tensions in the Gulf region once again mounted in the wake of renewed Iraqi military build up on its border with Kuwait in October 1994. This prompted the Government of Kuwait to take appropriate measures to preempt and prevent a fresh Iraqi aggression against the State of Kuwait. These Iraqi troop movements were all the more disturbing because of Iraq's equivocation on recognizing the borders of Kuwait and respecting Kuwait's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, remains a matter of grave concern.

11. On 15 October 1994 the Security Council adopted Resolution 949 (1994) by which it interalia recognized that any hostile or provocative action directed against its neghbours by the Government of Iraq constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region. It also noted that Iraq has affirmed its readiness to resolve in a positive manner the issue of recognizing Kuwait's sovereignty and its borders as endorsed by Resolution 833 (1993) but underlined that Iraq must unequivocally commit itself by full and formal constitutional procedures to respect Kuwaits

sovereignity, territorial integrity and borders, as required by resolutions 687 (1991) and 833 (1993).

12. The Council condemned the recent military deployment by Iraq in the direction of the border with Kuwait and demanded that Iraq immediately complete the withdrawal of all military units recently deployed to Southern Iraq to their original positions. It demanded that Iraq not again utilize its military or any other forces in a hostile or provocative manner to threaten either its neighbours or United Nations operations in Iraq. It also demanded that Iraq not redeploy to the South the military units or take any other action to enhance its military capacity in Southern Iraq.

13. The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference at Casablanca in December, 1994 adopted Resolution which reiterated these resolutions and welcomed the recognition, by Iraq, of the sovereignty of the State of Kuwait, its national security and political independence as well as its international borders in compliance with Resolution No. 833 (1993) of the Security Council and urged Iraq to pursue efforts and thoroughly fulfill its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions.

14. The resolution also called on Iraq to cooperate fully with the International Committee of the Red Cross with a view to implementing its engagements pursuant to Para. 2C and Para. 3C of resolutions No. 686 (1991) and (30) of resolution No. 687 (1991) pertaining to urgent release of prisoners and hostages from among Kuwaiti military troops and civilians and any others from other countries' citizens, especially following the agreement between Iraq and Kuwait and the other concerned parties on December 8, 1994 to set up a Subsidiary Committee to facilitate their task.

15. The resolution affirmed that Iraq, in accepting resolution 686 (1991) and resolution 687 (1991) is deemed accountable for implementing Para 2-6 of resolution 686 and Para 16 of resolution 687 which involve the responsibility of Iraq under the relevant Security Council resolutions for reparations in respect of any direct loss or direct prejudice, including the losses inflicted on the environment, the depletion of natural resources or any losses sustained by foreign governments, their nationals or their companies and also reaffirmed Security Council resolution 949 which calls on Iraq not to use again its military or any other forces in an aggressive or provocative manner to threaten its neighbours or the U.N operations in Iraq.

16. It also reaffirmed respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq, expresses its sympathy with the Iraqi people and called on Iraq to promptly implement the relevant resolutions of international legality.

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17. It emphasized that Iraq should commit itself to implementing all the resolutions of the Security Council regarding the elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

18. The Secretary General is convinced that durable peace and security in the Gulf region could be restored and maintained only by the full implementation of all the relevant Security Council resolutions notably Security Council Resolution No.687 (1991) and 833 (1993), which demand respect for the international boundaries.

19. The Secretary General remains deeply concerned about the humanitarian dimensions of the crisis engendered by the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait. The people of Kuwait are endeavouring to overcome the consequences of Iraqi aggression and occupation, restoring their country's socio-economic infrastructure as well as anxiously awaiting the reunification of their families as their near and dear ones still remain under Iraqi detention.

20. The Secretary General emphasizes the need for respect and observance of the principles of non-use or threat of use of force, non-intervention and non-interference in internal affairs of all states of the region. The Secretary General also wishes to reiterate the steadfast commitment of the OIC to safeguarding the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States of the region.

21. The Secretary General submits this Report to the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs for consideration and appropriate decision.

ANNEX IX

OIC/NY-95/D.7

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL ON THE CRISIS BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, ON THE OTHER TO THE OIC ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS UNITED NATIONS - NEW YORK 8 JUMADUL AWAL 1416H 2 OCTOBER 1995

The crisis affecting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya resulted from Western allegations implicating the Libyan Government in the explosion of the Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie (in Scotland) and the UTA flight over the Tenere Desert in Niger.

2. This item was placed first time, as an independent item, on the Agenda of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, in December 1991. Then it continued to be included in the agendas of the Islamic Conferences which recommended "that its new developments be followed up and kept under consideration.

3. Following the spread of these allegations in 1990, the Secretary General addressed letters to the Heads of State and government of the United States, United Kingdom and France informing them that he had established contacts with the Government of Libya and received from it official communications condemning terrorism, affirming its commitment to combatting terrorism and ensuring the safety of civil aviation.

4. While expressing the deep concern of the OIC over these disasters, the Secretary General expressed the hope that the search for truth behind these incidents would be carried in a manner which meets the criteria of objectivity and justice without vitiating the political atmosphere in the Islamic World.

5. The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 9-11 December, 1991, adopted Resolution No.20/6-P (IS), which, inter-alia, expressed concern over the escalation of the crisis and the threat of the possible use of force which does not accord with the spirit of international principles of dealing with other states, the U.N. Charter and international law and called for abiding by international conventions and the use of dialogue and negotiations as peaceful means of solving disputes between States. The Conference also noted with satisfaction Libya's confirmation that it denounces and condemns terrorism and that it is fully prepared to cooperate with any quarters fighting and working to combat terrorism and commended the sensible way in which it had dealt with the threats directed against its security and territorial integrity. The Conference reaffirmed its full solidarity with Libya and called for averting any economic or military action against Libya.

6. In pursuance of this Resolution, the Secretary General has made intensive efforts to promote a negotiated solution of the crisis. He has maintained close contact with the Libyan Government and received from it categorical assurances of its readiness to cooperate fully in any impartial investigations to establish the truth and reach a solution acceptable to all parties.

7. The Secretary General has also maintained close contacts with the Governments of the United States, United Kingdom and France as well as the Secretary General of the United Nations and apprised them of the decision taken by the Sixth Islamic Summit of Dakar on the question.

8. The Security Council Resolution 731 (1992), interalia, requested the Government of Libya to cooperate fully in establishing responsibilities concerning these tragic incidents. The Secretary General indicated that the Government of Libya, besides instituting legal procedures of its own, has informed the Secretary General of its readiness to cooperate with the parties concerned in a serious and responsible manner so that the truth could be fully established by objective and impartial investigations.

9. The Secretary General urged the U.N. Secretary General as well as United States, United Kingdom and France to take into account the above mentioned facts while considering the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 731 (1992).

10. The Secretary General also stated that the insistence that Libya hand over its citizens, who are merely suspects at the present stage, is not a reasonable approach and could not be regarded as an essential modality for unfolding the truth.

11. The Secretary General also continued to advocate the exploration of other avenues for resolving this issue peacefully and to avoid in particular initiation of punitive measures against Libya by Western States which would appear to many, throughout the Islamic World, as unjust and simply resulting from abusive use of force by the strong.

12. Despite these efforts by the OIC as well as similar efforts at mediation by the League of Arab States, the Security Council adopted on 31 March 1992, Resolution 748 (1992) by which it imposed sanctions against Libya.

13. Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council decided, inter alia, that all states shall deny permission to any air craft to take off from, land in, or overfly their territory if it is destined to, or has taken off from, Libya. Prohibit the supply of any aircraft or aircraft components to Libya. Prohibit any provision of

arms and related material of all types to Libya as well as any technical assistance or training in this regard. Withdraw officials or agents present in Libya to advise the Libyan authorities on military matters.

14. It also decided that all states should significantly reduce the number and level of staff at Libyan Diplomatic Missions, prevent the operation of Libyan Airline offices, take steps to deny entry to their territories or expel Libyan nationals because of their involvement in terrorist activities.

15. The Security Council also decided that the Libyan Government must comply with Resolution 731 (1992) and that it must commit itself definitively to cease all forms of terrorist action and all assistance to terrorist groups and that it must promptly take concrete actions to demonstrate its renunciation of terrorism.

16. The Secretary General on 5 April 1993 addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council conveying the deep concern of the OIC over the immense hardships being faced by the people of Libya due to the imposition of sanctions by the Security Council under its Resolution 748 (1992). The Secretary General also expressed great anxiety over the reports that the Security Council may in the near future consider additional punitive measures against Libya such as imposing an oil boycott. The Secretary General drew the attention of the Council to Libya's offer to hand over the suspects allegedly involved in the air disasters over Lockerbie and Niger for trial in a neutral country, which constitutes a concrete evidence of Libya's commitment to finding a just and honourable solution to the crisis. The Secretary General also expressed the hope that the Security Council will take into account the ongoing efforts of the Arab Maghreb Union and the League of Arab States and will allow enough time for the success of these efforts. The Secretary General urged the Security Council to take steps for the early lifting of sanctions against Libya.

17. The Secretary General also addressed a letter to the U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher on the subject in which he inter alia stated that no useful purpose could be served by pursuing a confrontation with Libya, which would further aggravate the tensions in the region and increase the sufferings of the people of Libya. The Secretary General stated that sentiments in Islamic countries have been inflamed and frustrated by the haste demonstrated by the Security Council which decided to impose sanctions against Libya while at the same time, it has not been able to demonstrate equal conviction and resolve to uphold international law in the case of Serbian aggression against Bonia-Herzegovina or Israel's deportation of Palestinians. The Secretary General urged the U.S. Administration to make every possible effort to

find a just and honourable political solution to this crisis and for the early lifting of sanctions against Libya by the Security Council.

18. The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers decided to entrust the Chairman of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as the Secretary General with making the necessary contacts with the competent Security Council authorities, which are bound to guarantee permission to Libyan aircrafts during the Hajj Season so as to enable the Arab Libyan people to go to the Holy Places to perform Hajj in dignity and honour. The Conference requested its Chairman and the Secretary General to follow up this matter and to report thereon to the Member States.

19. The Chairman of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Secretary General undertook the necessary contacts with the Security Council and the UN Secretary General in implementation of the abovementioned resolution.

20. The Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers declared its support for the proposal contained in Resolution No. (R.5373-A.S.(101)-3) adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States on 27 March, 1994 calling for a just trial of the suspects by Scottish Judges in accordance with the Scottish Law at the Headquarters of the International Court of Justice, in the Hague and urging the Security Council to consider the proposal in order to find a peaceful solution so as to prevent any escalation of the crisis which would increase the tension in the region. It also called on the Security Council to review its Resolutions 748 and 883.

21. The OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in New York on 3 October, 1994, welcomed the flexibility of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in dealing with Security Council Resolution 731 (1992) and reiterated its support to the League of Arab States Resolution No. 5373, dated 27 March 1994. It expressed concern over the negative consequences of the continuation of the crisis on the Libyan people, and called on all parties to resolve the crisis in a peaceful and speedy manner and to refrain from any action that would result in its escalation.

22. In its resolution No. 13/7-P (IS), the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference reaffirmed all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on this crisis, especially the provisions of Resolution No. 13/22-P. It expressed its deep concern over the human and material casualties inflicted on the Libyan Arab people as a result of the embargo imposed on Libya. It also expressed its regret over the refusal by the other parties to the dispute, of the other initiatives made by

Libya and some regional organizations with the aim of finding a just and equitable solution to this crisis. The Conferences underlined the danger which could result from the continuation of this crisis to peace and security in the region of North Africa and the Mediterranean.

23. The Conference called on all parties to exert greater efforts in order to achieve the desired solution to this crisis in preparation for the lifting of the hardships faced by the Libyan people. The Conference also supported the proposal contained in Resolution No. R (5373-A. S (101)-3) adopted by the Council of the League of the Arab States on 27 March 1994 calling for a just trial of the two suspects by Scottish judges in accordance with the Scottish law at the Headquarters of the International Court of Justice, in the Hague and urging the Security Council to consider the proposed in order to find a peaceful solution so as to prevent any escalation of the crisis which would increase the tension in the region. It also called on the Security Council to review it Resolution No. 748 and 883.

24. The Secretary General remains deeply concerned over the coercive measures imposed on the Libyan people under Security Council Resolutions No. 748 (1992) and 883 (1993).

25. The Secretary General continues to urge the U.N. Security Council to review these two resolutions and to rescind these measures against Libya, given the cooperation which Libya has extended to the Council and the other parties in preparation for finding an appropriate solution.

26. The Secretary General submits this report to the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers for consideration and appropriate decision.

ANNEX X

OIC/NY-95/SG.SP.1

STATEMENT OF HIS EXCELLENCY DR. HAMID ALGABID,
SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE,
AT THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING
OF THE OIC FOREIGN MINISTERS
UNITED NATIONS - NEW YORK
8 JUMADUL AWAL 1416H
2 OCTOBER 1995

Bismillahi Arrahman Arrahim

Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies the Ministers,

Assalamu Alaykum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuh

May I, first of all, welcome you to this important Ministerial meeting which offers us, each year, an opportunity to coordinate our actions in the context of the meetings of the annual session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Our meeting is being held just after the commemoration on 11 September, 1995 of the silver jubilee of the establishment of the OIC held in Jeddah, seat of the Organization's Headquarters, under the patronage of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz, Monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. I have great pleasure to express my heartfelt congratulations to the Member States and reiterate to them my sincere gratitude for the constant support extended by them to the Organization.

I would like to seize this solemn occasion to reaffirm our firm determination to persevere in our effort so as to enable our Organization, which enjoys great credibility on the international arena today, to pursue its inexorable march to the benefit of the Ummah and the well-being of its peoples. This influence must be credited to the constant action of the Organization for the defense of all just causes and to the positive role it has been playing for creating a world of peace, justice, understanding and cooperation.

We take legitimate pride in the important achievements of the joint Islamic action, this being the outcome of collective and concerted efforts of the great leaders of our Member States.

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Mr. Chairman,

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca, last December, has been a salient milestone in the annals of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The important resolutions it adopted, reflecting the aspirations of the Islamic Ummah and its resolute determination to contribute to achieving a better world to project a brighter image of Muslims and to consolidate the values and principles of the Islamic culture and civilization, stand as a clear illustration of the OIC. The particular interest and the high sense of responsibility, the far-sightedness and wisdom of King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, proved to be decisive factors for the success of that historic Summit. Allow me, therefore, to extend to him my profound sentiments of gratitude and consideration for the beneficent orientations he has been giving to our action and his constant follow-up of the implementation of the decisions of our Organization.

Mr. Chairman,

The OIC whose support to the Palestinian cause has never been called into question and which is firmly committed to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, has welcomed the historic developments that have taken place since the signature of the Oslo and Washington Accords. In this context, I would like to welcome the signing in Washington of the Taba Agreement on the extension of the Palestinian self-rule. This Agreement represents the will of the two parties to move forward towards the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the people of the region. Allow me, in this regard, to convey my highest appreciation to all those who have contributed to the successful conclusion of the negotiations.

Nevertheless, the OIC remains convinced that peace in the Middle East could not be achieved without the full withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and Southern Lebanon in accordance with the relevant Security Council Resolutions, and without the re-establishment of the Palestinian people's national and inalienable rights, including its right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of its own Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

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Peace in Palestine and the Middle East hinges on peace in Al-Quds Al-Sharif. Our Organization's hope is that the international community will not lose sight of this main objective and that it will create conditions conducive to a peaceful coexistence among all the peoples of the region.

But, right now, it is indeed vital to the international community to extend all possible support and assistance to the nascent Palestinian authority so that it is enabled to pursue the ongoing peace process in a comfortable position.

Mr. Chairman,

The recent initiatives of the United States and France coupled with the NATO military action to reverse the Serbs' attacks against Sarajevo and other safety zones, have led to a positive development in Bosnia-Herzegovina, making thus it possible to react vigorously against the Serbian constant defiance of the Security Council resolutions.

Furthermore, the meeting in Paris, at Ministerial level, for the first time, of the international Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina, together with that of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, at the initiative of President Chirac as well as the agreements signed in Geneva between the Bosnians, the Croatians and the Serbs, have been important milestones on the way to peace.

A special tribute should be paid to the courageous decisions adopted in Geneva on 21 July 1995 by the Contact Group, concerning the unjust arms embargo imposed upon the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. That decision led to many positive reactions which made it possible to act more energetically in the search for peace. Furthermore, during the Special Meeting on Bosnia-Herzegovina held in Kuala Lumpur on 14 September, 1995, the Contact Group also decided to reinforce the defense capacities of Bosnia-Herzegovina and to ensure a better coordination among the Member States of the OIC Contact Group and the UNPROFOR Troop Contributing States.

This is a timely occasion to welcome the recent positive developments in the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, notably the signing in New York, on 26 September, 1995, of the Agreed Principles. We hope that this new stage in the peace process would contribute

towards the consolidation of the peace efforts already made and that all parties would strictly respect their commitments.

The OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, which met on 27 September, 1995 in New York, also defined the elements that should form an integral part of any peaceful settlement, particularly the preservation of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina within the framework of its recognized international frontiers, and the liberation of all the areas occupied by the Serb rebels through the use of force and ethnic cleansing.

The second joint meeting at the Ministerial level between the International Contact Group and the OIC Contact Group, which was held in New York on 28 September, 1995 provided an opportunity to our Organization to explain its position on some of the principles and conditions which should constitute the basis for a just and durable peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina. We must take note that our counterparts underlined the necessity for closed cooperation between the two Contact Groups and for holding another joint meeting in the near future in Morocco under the patronage of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco and Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

The conflict in Jammu and Kashmir continues to be a source of permanent tension and threat to peace and security in the region. The rights of the Kashmiri people continue to be violated. It should be admitted that the core of the problem resides in India's persistent denial of the Kashmiri people's right to self-determination as acknowledged in the relevant Security Council resolutions.

While reaffirming its commitment to a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of the relevant international resolutions, the Organization of the Islamic Conference appeals to the international community to take note of the massive human rights violations perpetrated in Kashmir and to take action to put an end to this conflict which has lasted forty seven years.

I wish to hail the positive action taken by the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir in the defense of the fundamental rights of the Kashmiri people.

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Mr. Chairman,

The problem of Afghanistan continues to be another source of concern and anxiety to the Organization of the Islamic Conference. We remain convinced that the solution to this problem is in the hands of the Afghans themselves and that no settlement of the conflict can be effected except through peaceful means and with the participation of all Afghan parties and the various segments of society. In order to achieve such an objective, we shall do everything in our power to restore a constructive dialogue among the different parties and thus to launch a peace process, based on solid and lasting foundation in Afghanistan.

Despite the modest means available to our Organization, we despatched several missions to Afghanistan. I have personally visited the region on four occasions with the hope of finding a solution to this deplorable crisis. Similarly, and through our Permanent Representative Office for Afghanistan, we shall tirelessly pursue our efforts for the coordination of action between the Afghan leaders and the neighbouring States. It is within this perspective that we organized consultations on Afghanistan in Jeddah, on the periphery of the festivities marking the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the OIC. We are confident that thanks to the support of our Member States and to UN cooperation, our action will contribute to the final solution of the problem.

I wish to launch yet another appeal to all Afghan leaders to display restraint and accept the peace proposals that we have offered them so as to avoid any new escalation of this deadly conflict.

Mr. Chairman,

The recrudescence of fratricidal conflicts in Somalia continues to further weaken the hope for peace in this country. Despite the numerous initiatives taken by the UN, the OAU, the League of Arab States and the OIC, as well as by neighbouring countries to promote peace and national reconciliation, the conflict is getting bogged down. It is necessary for all Somali parties to decide, at last, to engage themselves in constructive and sincere negotiations so as to put an end to the sufferings of the Somali people.

The recent consultations which I have had in jeddah during the celebration of the anniversary of our Organization made it possible for me to measure the Somali leaders' will to accept OIC mediation.

However, the path to peace is still long, for there still exists important differences. Accordingly, I wish to reiterate the imperative need to exert intensive efforts at the international level for the convening of a national reconciliation Conference in order to spare the region any further sufferings.

Mr. Chairman,

Our Organization has extended an unflinching support to the Republic of Azerbaijan in the face of the Armenian aggression which represents a serious threat to peace and security in the region. The Organization has lent its support to Azerbaijan in its efforts to recover its occupied territories. It has also contributed to the humanitarian assistance for the victims of the aggression.

It is incumbent upon the international community to take resolute action in favour of a peaceful and just settlement of the conflict on the basis of the principles of territorial integrity and the inviolability of the internationally recognized borders.

Mr. Chairman,

The consequences of the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait and of the non-observance by Iraq of the Security Council Resolutions, continue to be a part of our preoccupations.

We hope that Iraq will soon start implementing all Security Council resolutions so that peace and stability be restored, once again, to the region, for the benefit of all the peoples of region, including the Iraqi people themselves.

Mr. Chairman,

The crisis between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the one hand and the United States of America and the United Kingdom, on the other is yet to be untangled, despite the flexibility which the Jamahiriya has displayed. We sincerely hope that a political settlement may rapidly be achieved through peaceful means so as to put an end to the sufferings of the Libyan people.

In a few days, the UN will be celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. This will, no doubt, be a good opportunity for the international organization, in whose establishment some of our Member States actively participated, to undertake a resolute action aimed at resolving most of the crises we just mentioned beside other conflicts which continue to hinder the march of mankind towards an era of peace so much desired by all peoples.

I hope that the Islamic world will not fail to make its contribution to the blossoming of the values and principles on which this world body was built in 1945.

Thank you.

Wassalamu Alaykum wa-Rahmatullahi wa-Barakatuh.